

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
CENTRAL
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. _____

CALL No. 069.09(5451)
M.G.M.

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1939-40 } Bound
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Government of Madras



EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 1180, 27th June 1940

Museum—Government Museum and Connemara Public Library
—Report for 1939-40—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, dated 7th May 1940, No. 699-1/40.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying typescript copy of the Administration Report of the Government Museum for the year 1939-40 signed by myself and that of the Connemara Public Library signed by the Librarian, and to request that 155 copies may be supplied to this office for distribution to institutions in India and abroad as advised in G.O. No. 2348, Education, dated 6th December 1933, in addition to the ten copies distributed to this office by the Secretariat.

Order—No. 1180, Education, dated 27th June 1940.

Recorded.

2. The notable event of the year under report was the opening of the extension to the Museum buildings by His Excellency the Governor on the 4th December 1939. The top floor of the new building has been assigned to the staff of Curators and the ground floor provides additional accommodation for the Archæological section. A re-arrangement of the exhibits in this section which has been enriched by the recent acquisition of examples of Hindu stone sculpture, together with the publication of a guide to the Archæological collections and a volume of illustrations, both priced so low as to be within easy reach of as many people as possible, has made this department a very valuable aid to the study of the history of Indian temple architecture and sculpture.

3. A re-examination and cataloguing of the collection of coins in the numismatic section and experiments on methods of preserving old marbles and prehistoric iron were among the other useful activities of the Museum.

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4. The Museum continued to serve schools and colleges by giving demonstrations to teachers. Numerous parties of students from various institutions in the City visited the Museum, conducted by their teachers.

5. The Connemara Public Library continues to be popular, the number of volumes consulted in the Library and the number lent to residents in the City and its vicinity having been 144,667 and 25,630, respectively, as compared to the corresponding figures 124,449 and 23,933 of the previous year.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.

" Director of Public Instruction.

" Accountant-General.

" Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L.).

" Revenue Department.

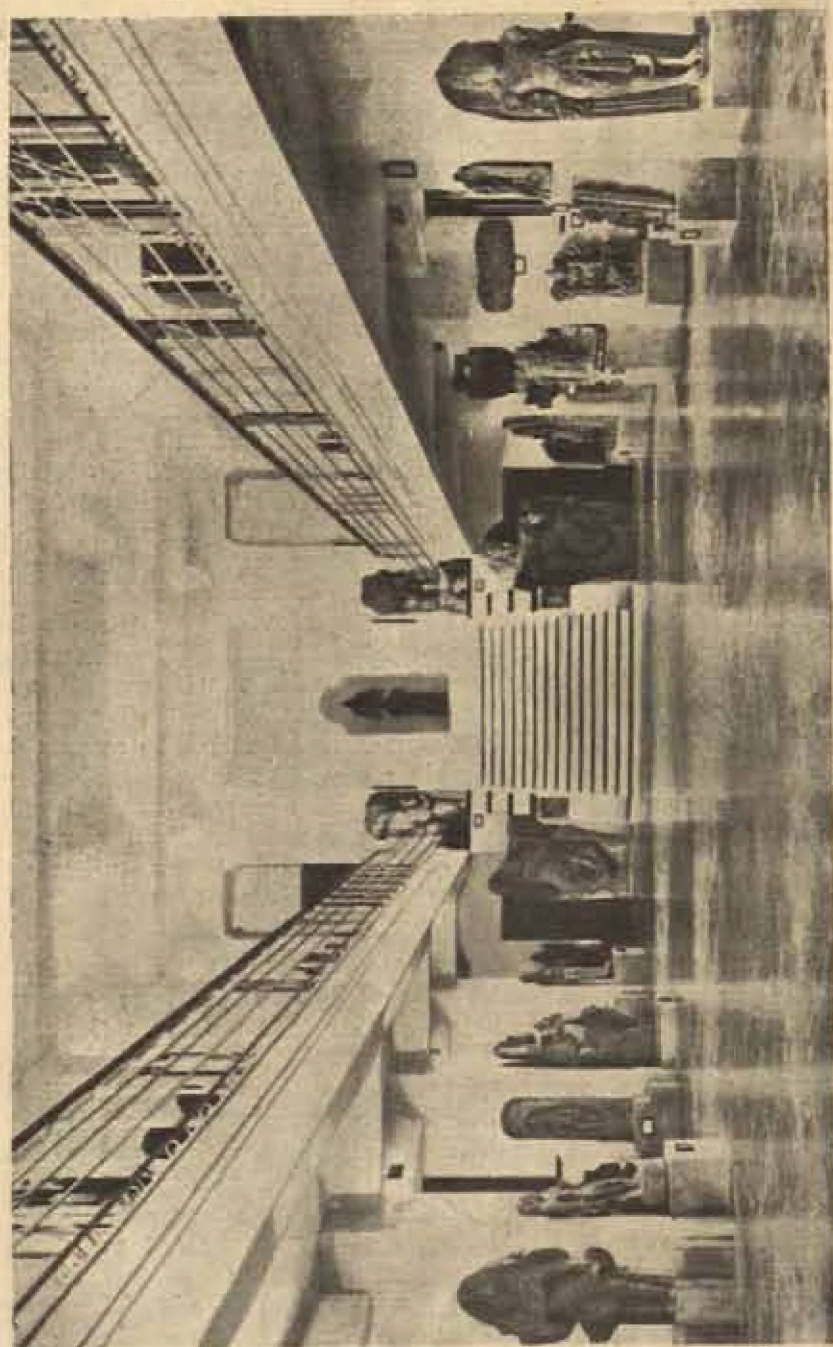
" Development Department.

" Library of the Madras Legislature.

" Secretariat Library.

Press.

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THE NEW EXTENSION.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1939-40.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Since the opening of the archaeological gallery on the ground floor of the new extension to the Museum (plate i) by His Excellency the Governor on December 4, 1939, visitors have for the first time had put before them in a way that they can readily understand, a brief outline of the history, as revealed by art, of the early empires of northern India, and of the principal empires and kingdoms of the South right up to modern times. Till this new gallery became available the exhibits in the archaeological section had all been arranged on iconographic lines. Now stone sculpture illustrates history, while bronzes continue to illustrate iconography. The recent addition of a large number of splendid examples of Hindu stone sculpture has enabled us to eliminate all inferior ones, at last making the collection worthy of comparison with the collection of bronzes, while its beauty shows to much better advantage in its new setting. Sculpture of the early empires of northern India, without reference to which the sculpture of the south cannot be properly understood, was previously represented by Græco-Buddhist sculptures only, the school of least importance to the study of indigenous Indian sculpture. With the aid of the Director-General of Archaeology in India and of the Curators of Museums in the north, specimens and photographs have been acquired to illustrate the development of early indigenous sculpture from Mauryan to Gupta times, and we are now able to exhibit examples of Sunga, Græco-Buddhist, Kushan and Gupta sculpture, Mauryan and northern Andhra being represented by photographs and southern Andhra by our fine collection from the Amaravati and other stupas of the Guntur and Kistna districts.

That this mode of illustrating Indian history by actual examples of work produced in different times and areas meets a real need of the general public is evidenced by the care with which we see it being studied and the explanatory labels read—not of course by all or even by more than a comparatively small minority of the large total number of daily visitors, but nevertheless by an appreciable number of them—while during the four months that the new gallery was open in the year under review 115 copies of the guide to the archaeological collections, first published on the opening day, were sold.

This guide aims at providing, in a form that can be taken away and kept for reference, the gist of the information given in the galleries. It contains a brief account of the history of South Indian temple architecture and sculpture, put in relation

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to the development of early Indian sculpture in the north and of Eastern Indian mediæval sculpture, these subjects being illustrated by a map, diagrams and a few photographs. It also includes notes on the history of South Indian scripts, a summary of the history of Indian coinage, and a short outline of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain iconography, all of course with special reference to South India. And we venture to hope that the public will find in it a background for the proper appreciation of Indian culture simple enough for all to understand, yet to which more detailed knowledge may easily be related. Few visitors to Indian museums buy such guides unless they are extremely cheap. Illustrations had therefore to be severely restricted and Government sanctioned a supplementary volume of 46 plates so that representatives of all the main types of sculpture mentioned could be included, the price being fixed at 8 annas each for the guide and Rs. 1-8-0 for the volume of illustrations so that they might be within the means of as many as possible, leaving no margin even for trade discount. That the volume of illustrations also meets a definite need is shown by the fact that 65 copies were sold before the beginning of April, more than half as many as were sold of the guide in spite of its cost necessarily being three times as high. These books have already been warmly commended in a notice of them given in *Nature*, the leading British scientific weekly paper, in which it is said "No stronger plea than that afforded by these guides could be put forward for the adoption of a vigorous forward policy on the educational side throughout the Museums of India. As the report of the Museums Commission showed, these institutions are already places of popular resort; but it depends upon the arrangement and administration of the museum itself whether they are mere repositories of 'curios,' or really serve to bring home to the people the continuity in spiritual meaning underlying objects and buildings and structures familiar to them in their daily life."

During the preparation of the guide several interesting facts became apparent that seem to have escaped notice before. Thus it was seen that among inscribed casing slabs from the Amaravati stupa, dated by the script as being from about the end of the first century A.D. and thus contemporaneous with the earliest representations of Buddha in bodily form in the indigenous sculpture of the north, though most bear symbolic representations of Buddha at the time of his enlightenment, first sermon or nirvana, two show him in bodily form, proving that the tendency towards showing him thus extended from Mathura (the modern Muttra) to Amaravati instead of being confined to the Mathura region as had commonly been supposed. The Andhra sculpture of Amaravati, however, is more deeply imbued with religious feeling than is the contemporaneous Kushan sculpture of Mathura, a fact that is probably connected with the persistence in Andhra sculpture of preference for the symbolic to the bodily representation till the disappearance of

the dynasty a century and a half later, whereas in Kushan sculpture the bodily representation rapidly replaced the symbolic representation entirely. It also became clear that the southern or Dravidian form of temple almost certainly prevailed over the whole of South India (with the probable exception of Kerala) up to and including the Chalukyan kingdoms, while the northern or Indo-Aryan form used by the Imperial Guptas must have spread southwards from their empire with, but scarcely as far as, the spread of the influence of their art, reaching the Western Chalukyan kingdom at an early date and eventually uniting there with the Southern form of temple to produce the form used by the Hoysalas of Mysore, but apparently not penetrating into the Eastern Chalukyan kingdom, nor to the Tamil country beyond. The early mediæval sculpture of the Tamil country seems, moreover, to have sprung from an earlier local art that had been strongly influenced by the Andhra art of Amaravati but not by the later and more developed, but more distant, art of the Guptas.

The new extension contains a small entrance hall where it is possible for the first time properly to display for sale our publications, picture post cards and photographs, with a capable attender instead of a peon in charge. The difference that this has made to sales—and through them to the utility of the Museum—is best shown in the sale of the "Handy Guide" to the principal exhibits of the whole Museum at 6 pies a copy for the months December to March, of which 80 copies in English were sold in these months of 1939-40 as compared with 548 for the year under review. In Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam this guide has always been much less popular than in English, two editions of 1,000 copies each having been sold in English before a single edition had been nearly sold out in any of the other languages. The third English edition was required just when the new gallery was opened, so was issued suitably revised. But the stocks in Indian languages were so large and the demand so small that correction slips had to be prepared for them, which were not ready till the end of January. For February and March, however, the sales in 1939 totalled only 9 in all three languages, while in 1940 they rose to 71. Guidebooks, being intended primarily for the general public, are naturally more in demand than the Bulletins which cater more for those wanting fuller information, but the sales both of them and of photographs show some increase even when an abnormally large single purchase at the end of March 1940 is eliminated as unlikely to recur. A drop has occurred in the sale of picture post cards, but this was to be expected after the publication of the new volume of illustrations.

The very small demand for the "Handy Guide" in Indian languages gave rise to uncertainty as to the extent to which explanatory labels in these languages would be used. In view of the large number of visitors to the Museum who are not literate in English, however, to endeavour to interpret the exhibits

to them seemed an obvious duty, and all the main explanations have therefore been drawn up in Tamil and Telugu as well as in English, though this added considerably to the work involved, not only here but also in the Government Press. Observations that I have been making from the opening day onwards show that, though the explanations in English are undoubtedly those most widely used, the ones in Tamil and Telugu are also being carefully read, chiefly by ladies and by workmen or peasants. As the latter class would be most unlikely to spend 8 annas on a guidebook, even if one were to be produced in their language, these labels afford the only means we have of helping them to understand the significance of what they see, and of spreading interest and knowledge among the less privileged classes of the population.

From what follows it will be seen that work has gone steadily ahead in all sections. But concentration of attention and effort on the archæological gallery has inevitably hampered progress elsewhere and a pause is now needed in which to consolidate present foundations, especially as advance in other galleries is bound to confront us with new problems, not the least of which is likely to be the use of Indian languages where exhibits are small, numerous and mostly without popular names instead of few, large and comparatively familiar as in the archæological section. Probably a special system of grouping will have to be devised before this can be done. But, whatever the difficulties, our efforts must now be directed to making the other galleries as attractive and informative as the new archæological one.

Towards the end of the year an offer was received from the Director of the Geological Survey of India, of help in the reorganization of the Geological gallery. This offer I felt bound to accept in spite of our need for consolidation, especially as the geological gallery has long been neglected and the most unsatisfactory part of the whole museum. But it will involve heavy additional work for the Botanical Curator at a time when the Botanical gallery is also in process of reorganization and needs his full attention, and the Director of the Geological Survey has already pressed upon me the need for a full time Geologist before we can hope to have a geological gallery worthy of the Province, and capable of meeting its educational needs.

Prehistory is in equally urgent need of separation from its present subordination to Anthropology, and I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government the urgent necessity for the creation of Curatorships both in geology and in prehistory as soon as funds are available for the purpose. As only a good geologist is likely to make a good Curator for prehistory it will probably be possible to manage with a single post for both subjects to start with.





FLAG OF SRI SWAMI HATHIRAMJI MUTT, TIRUPATI.

Botany.—Work in this section has been greatly handicapped by the ill health of its late Curator, Sri P. V. Mayuranathan, culminating in his death on December 1st after a service of a little over 20 years in the Museum. During this time he has built up a useful reference herbarium to serve as a basis for the future work of the section, as well as making useful original contributions to the study of South Indian plants. An obituary notice will be found on pages 38-39 of "Current Science," Volume IX (January 1940). Sri K. S. Srinivasan was appointed to succeed him on February 1, 1940.

Additional exhibits have been prepared and placed in the gallery, and specimens collected by Mr. Barnes in the Billigirirangan hills have been added to the reserve collection. We are grateful to Mr. Barnes for his continued help and to the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University for the funds placed at our disposal to facilitate collecting jointly for them and for ourselves.

Zoology.—Work on the shells of the Madras beach was continued, and various authentically named specimens were added both to the gallery and to the study collection. A few additional insects were exhibited and a skeleton of a llama presented by the Corporation of Madras was added to the study collection.

The section is again much indebted to Mr. Crichton who has continued to present it with a number of rare Madras shells and to Mr. Winckworth for his unstinted help in naming molluscs. We must also thank Dr. Ahmed, Physician to His Highness the Sultan of the Maldives, for presenting the Museum with a collection of interesting shells, lobsters and crabs from those islands and the Corporation of Madras for the carcass of a llama which died in the Zoological gardens.

At the request of the Principals of the Madras Stanley Medical College and the Changanacherry College, Alwaye, an attender from each of these institutions was given training in taxidermy.

Anthropology.—The kind of harp shown in early Indian sculpture seems long to have disappeared in this country but still exists in Burma though now very rare even there. A specimen has been secured for the Museum with the aid of U Ba Hlaing, Chief Executive Officer, Mandalay Municipality. The Sri Swami Hathiranjii Mutt, Tirupati of a Vaishnavite sect of Bairagis, kindly presented the Museum with a specimen of their flag, the only one received during the year. Hanuman is represented on one side and Garuda on the other (plate ii). Two boomerangs, one of wood and one of iron, were presented by the Pudukkottai Darbar and are of special interest to us.

The Curator is still working on serpent lore and on some of the primitive tribes of the Wynaad.

Prehistory.—The loan exhibits from Mohenjo-Daro have been moved to the small gallery allocated to them in the new extension and have been augmented by the addition of plaster casts of the most important sculptures and by photographs showing streets, drainage, water-supply, etc., labels in Tamil and Telugu as well as in English being used to indicate their significance. Painted pottery from Harappa has been received from the Director-General of Archaeology and will be exhibited shortly.

Mr. V. D. Krishnaswami has worked out the material he collected for us a year ago from a compound belonging to Mr. M. A. Tirunarayanachari in Kilpauk, and mentioned in last year's report. Among the pottery he has recognized two new types of vessel confirming the suggestion based on the unusual type of sarcophagus leg found, that this site represents a culture differing from that known from other Kilpauk sites. It is therefore surprising that instead of being confined to levels deeper than those worked on other sites the same culture persists on this site from the lowest burials to within a few feet of the surface and must therefore have been contemporaneous with the commoner type around it. There seems a possibility that it may be related to the culture found at Virapatnam referred to in the next paragraph. Of special interest in a burial obviously belonging to the Iron Age is the finding of a microlithic core of chert, a quartzite scraper and a carved bone point (the last unfortunately incomplete) at a depth of only about 4½ feet below the surface. Kilpauk burials clearly require further investigation.

Several terracotta figurines and a large collection of beads and potsherds have been presented by Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil, all from Virapatnam and other sites in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

The extensive Stone Age collection from the Nellore district, made by Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Manley has been fully catalogued by the Curator for Anthropology and half of it, including representatives of all special types, has been presented by the owners to this Museum for permanent preservation in its country of origin in accordance with regulations. We are extremely grateful to them for this important addition to our prehistoric collections. Other Indian Stone Age artifacts, together with pottery, etc., from Iron Age sites, have been received from Mr. Eugene C. Worman of Harvard University, partly under the Treasure Trove Act and partly as gifts, for which we are likewise grateful. By exchange our collections for comparative study have been enriched by an excellent series of South African Stone implements received from the Johannesburg Bureau of Archaeology, and of stone implements from Java received from Baron Von Koenigswald, together with a complete set of casts of typical antiquities from the caves of Choukoulou received from Dr. W. C. Pei.





KAUMODAKI AND SUDARSANA

Archæology.—A complete list will be found in Appendices II and III of the many specimens added to the collection during the year, mostly in connection with the development of the galleries as already mentioned in the introduction to this report. But the following may be specially noticed from among them: an early Western Chalukyan dvārapalika from the Bijapur Museum received through the Director-General of Archæology; additional Pala sculptures, from the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, additional Kushan sculptures and a number of early terracottas purchased from Muttra with the kind assistance of Mr. Ch. Shiva Mangal Singh, M.L.A.; four bronze images of Buddha from near Conjeeveram, one of them inscribed with Tamil letters of the 13th century A.D., presented by Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S. (Retd.); bronze images of the Ayudhapurushas (Kaumodaki and Sudar-sana) with the club and discus on their respective heads (plate iii); a memorial stone representing a devotee cutting off his head, presented by Sri K. S. Doraiswami Ayyar; two fragments of pavilion ornaments bearing kudus with shovel-headed finials, brought from Mahabalipuram with permission of the Archæological Survey; a Chola group of images of Vishnu, Sri Devi and Bhu Devi with two worshippers; an image of Jyeshtha Devi; a memorial stone bearing a figure of the hero commemorated and an inscription from the reign of the early Western Chalukyan king Vikramāditya I; a late Pallava inscribed slab mentioning Nandivikrama Varma, presented by Sri M. K. Srinivasan through Sri M. R. Doraiswami; and some mounted pieces of a shell fired at Madras by the "Emden" in 1914, with record inscribed on a brass plate, presented by Mr. C. L. Harvey of Bangalore.

The Curator is still engaged in preparing a monograph on Amaravati sculptures, a number of illustrations for which have been prepared during the year under review.

Numismatics.—A thorough re-examination of Treasure Trove finds of coins from 1932-40 has been made and those not required for the Museum collection have been set aside for distribution, exchange and sale. Further progress has been made with the proper arrangement of the collection, with the tentative classification of the mixed lots of copper and silver coins and of the copper coins purchased during the Curator's tours in 1935-37, and with the preparation of plaster casts.

Chemical conservation.—Eighty bronzes of from 4 inches to 2 feet in height have been electrolytically restored during the year. Owing to the water shortage in the city and consequent restriction of the hours of direct supply, and to an unfortunate delay in getting the laboratory connected to the overhead tank on the roof of the new extension, it was only possible to complete the washing necessary for permanent results in the case of the first two of these to be done, so they alone could be given the final protective coating of wax. These with the thirteen mentioned in the last year's annual report make a total of fifteen thus

treated so far. Twelve of them show no signs of further corrosion but three have recently begun to do so, in view of which the Chemist has taken them back for further treatment. All will be carefully watched during the current year, for they afford the first real test we have had of the permanent efficacy of this process for moderately large images.

The Curator has completed his experiments on methods likely to be suitable for the proper preservation of Amaravati marble and prehistoric iron. He has commenced conservation work on the latter, but as he was unable to do so till a continuous water-supply was made available nothing has yet been completed. He has been prevented from commencing work on the former by the 12,793 coins that he has had to attend to, to make possible their classification by the Curator for Numismatics. Of these coins 4 were silver, 10,085 lead and 2,704 bronze. Five pieces of prehistoric pottery were cleaned, and analyses have been conducted of prehistoric iron and of bronze vessels and coins from treasure trove finds. And he has begun a systematic study of the metallurgy and metallography of the last two, having been granted the necessary facilities by Mr. G. C. Mills, Chemist and Metallurgist to the M. & S. M. Railway, in the railway laboratories at Perambur, for which we are very grateful.

Quarterly inspections of the condition of the collections have been continued, but have been considerably hampered by necessary concentration of attention by many of the staff on work for the new archaeological gallery and by the ill-health of the Botanical Curator.

Service to schools and colleges.—Museum demonstrations were given for 173 teachers from fifteen Indian boys' schools, two Indian girls' schools and three European schools. Most of the teachers attended in the case of the girls' schools, but not much more than half of those who asked for the demonstrations from the other schools. The time of those who conduct the demonstrations could be more usefully employed if only those who will really come would apply. No demonstration could be given in Botany on account of the ill-health of the Curator.

Pupils from 1 first grade college, 3 teachers' training colleges, 3 technical schools, 67 high schools and 66 primary schools of the city were brought to the Museum by their teachers, the total number of visits paid by these schools being 174 and considerably higher than last year¹ the number of pupil visits being 6,935

¹ In previous annual reports, when different parties from a single school came at different times in the same day, each was reckoned as a separate visit, and the number given for schools is really the number of visits, schools repeating their visit being counted over again. This year the number given is that of different schools only, no school being counted twice, and all parties sent on a single day being included as a single visit. The 178 visits recorded last year must therefore be compared not with the 174 recorded above but with 199 which would be the number on last year's system of reckoning.

and of teacher visits 257 or about one teacher to every 27 pupils instead of one to every 40 as was the case last year. We hope this may be taken to indicate a greater interest on the part of the teachers both in the significance of the exhibits and in seeing that this significance is understood as fully as possible by the pupils. From other parts of India, including Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore, parties came from 3 colleges and 17 schools, with a total of 765 pupils and 36 teachers.

Grounds and buildings.—The method described in last year's report, by which we are trying to keep the lawns neat and tidy with a minimum of labour and expense, continues to prove satisfactory. The keeping down of weeds has ceased to present any serious difficulty, and the species of grass selected requires very little attention—far less than the *hari-hali* grass usually planted. In spite of the water shortage planting of this grass was completed in good time, advantage being taken of every brief period of rain, these being followed up when necessary by watering from the tank in the compound till roots were sufficiently established. So when the November rains came all grass that had been recently planted quickly grew thick, flowering also occurring in November. Cutting was only done towards the end of the month, when the flowers were withering, and all edges were trimmed before the opening of the new gallery at the beginning of December—an easy process as this grass has no underground stems to shoot up again—and neither cutting nor trimming has since been required. As the regular watering of such a large area is prohibitive the grass is now very brown. But it is all there ready to burst into green again when rain falls.

The new extension to the building has been occupied during the year, the Curators moving into their rooms on the top floor in May 1939 and the gallery on the ground floor being opened as already noted on December 4. The building recently vacated by the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library has been converted into an extension to the Buddhist sculpture gallery. Research workers have used both the rooms kept vacant for them, one being occupied by Mr. V. D. Krishnaswami, who is still working there on our Kilpauk pottery, and the other for a short time by Mr. E. Worman of Harvard University and then by Mr. T. N. Ramachandran of the Archaeological Survey of India, who came here to try to finish his long delayed account of our Buddhist metal images when on leave in Madras, but was unfortunately prevented by ill-health from doing so. Further improvements have been made to the buildings with a view to increasing the security of the collections.

The latrine previously provided in the compound for the use of visitors was so far behind the building that they had great difficulty in finding it. And it has long been in unsatisfactory condition. Plans for improvements were drawn up several years

ago, but after several modifications they had to be abandoned as the only available effluent pipe was too small to admit of effective automatic flushing, and the general public are not yet able to work individual flushing without frequent damage to the apparatus. The new extension to the Museum buildings is provided with a larger effluent pipe and in the year under review a new latrine was erected at a more convenient place and connected to it. This latrine was specially designed to meet the needs of the general public, it is automatically flushed with water from a good well in the compound and is easy to keep clean and free from bad odours. It is working satisfactorily and the old latrine has been closed.

F. H. GRAVELY,
Superintendent.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year, apart from periodicals was 579.

The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum bulletins was 250 as compared with 246 in the previous year. The number of different journals sent by these institutions was 280 as compared with 273 of the previous year. The number of standard works sent by them was 45. Four new institutions, viz., (1) Instituto Politecnico Nacional, Mexico, (2) Lunds University, Sweden, (3) Deccan College, Research Institute, Poona, and (4) Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Tripathi, were added during the year and four institutions, viz., (1) Museum de Goeldi Para, (2) Public Museum, Milwaukee, (3) London School of Hygiene, London, and (4) Editor, 'Science and Society,' London, were removed as they ceased to send their publications.

On account of the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, the following 12 institutions, with whom we were on exchange, have been temporarily removed from the exchange list. (1) China Institute, Frankfurt, (2) Stadtisches Museum fur Volkerkunde, Kohn, (3) Gesellschaft fur Ostasiatische, Berlin, (4) Staatliches Museum fur Volkerkunde, Berlin, (5) Museum fur Volkerkunde, Munchen, (6) Gesellschaft fur Vorgeschichte und Geschichte der Oberlausitz, Bautzen, (7) Anthropological Gesellschaft, Vienna, (8) Verein der Freunde Asiatischer Kunst und Kulture in Wien, (9) Institute fur Volkerkunde der Universitat, Wien, (10) Kollegium des Naturhistorischen Museums, Vienna, (11) Oriental Institute, Prague, (12) Oriental Institute, Warsaw.

Two new periodicals, viz., (1) Review of Applied Mycology and (2) Indian Journal of Entomological Society of India, have

been added during the year and subscriptions for the undermentioned nine journals, viz., (1) *Anthropos*, (2) *Minerva Jahrbuch der Gelerten welt*, (3) *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morganlandischen Gesellschaft*, (4) *Zeitschrift fur Ethnology*, (5) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Allgemine*, (6) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Anatomie*, (7) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Systematic*, (8) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Supplement* and (9) *Deutschen Entomologischen Zeitschrift* were suspended as they happened to be German periodicals.

The number of books bought from the grant for Standard works in different subjects are as follows:—Generalia 5, General Science 10, Mathematics 2, Astronomy 3, Administration 8, Engineering 9, Physics 6, Meteorology 1, Chemistry 13, Geology 4, Natural History 13, Botany 4, Agriculture 7, Zoology 3, Medicine and Public Health 41, Archæology 10, Philosophy 24, Psychology 14, Religion 17, Anthropology 7, Sociology 37, Economics 52, Politics 34, Law 6, Education 33, Literature 34, History 61, Geography 12, Amusements and Sports 5, Fine Arts 12, Industry 7, Library Science 8, Reference 2, and Biography 18.

Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library.—One Fine Arts book at a cost of Rs. 60 was added to the Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library which is incorporated in the Fine Arts Section of the Connemara Public Library. Two more books at a cost of nearly Rs. 180 have been ordered for addition to the Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library.

Classification and cataloguing.—All new books and periodicals received during the year under review were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. Sub-classification was done for the books on Philosophy and Psychology. A large number of the old and worn-out cards in the author cabinet were replaced by new Libraco cards.

Consultation and loan.—The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was 47,894 and the number of volumes consulted was 144,667 as compared with 124,449 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 25,630 as compared with 23,933 of the previous year. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 2,004 as compared with 1,844 of the previous year, the number of new depositors during the year being 160 and the average daily number on the books was 572. The number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries during the year was 122 as compared with 49 of the previous year.

One mufassal Library, viz., Andhra University Library was affiliated to the Connemara Public Library during the year.

Furniture and fittings.—No new furniture was purchased during the year but five almirahs were transferred to this Library from the building vacated by the Oriental Manuscripts Library when the former was shifted from the Museum compound. These

five almirahs were repaired and remodelled to suit the needs of the Connemara Public Library. The counter of the Connemara Public Library was remodelled subsequent to the introduction of turnstiles at the entrance and exit gates.

Binding and mending of books.—A special grant of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned by the Government for binding and rebinding the books and periodicals of the Library, as the Government Press could not undertake this work. The number of volumes bound by private binders was 2,316. Many books that required minor repairs were mended in the Library.

R. JANARDHANAM,
Librarian.

APPENDIX I.

A.—COMPLETE LIST FOR THE YEAR OF TREASURE TROVE OF COINS
IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
631	COIMBATORE district, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk, <i>Palani-Goundan-Palaiyam-Puttur</i> village—				
	1-24 Mughal; Indo-British Alangir II, Arcot: 1172-6.	Silver.	..	24	24
	25-26 Shah Alam II, Surat: 1215-46.	Do.	..	2	2
In May or June 1938, when Simnia Goundan of the village was dismantling a wall in repairing his house for his daughter's marriage, his son found buried in a wall, almost near floor level, a mud pot (<i>Gandya</i>) which, according to him, contained 45 silver coins bearing Urdu legends. He disposed of 19 of them and was again trying to dispose of the rest in a market when a police-man came across him and secured the coins from him.					
632	SOUTH ARCOT district, Cuddalore taluk, <i>Cuddalore Old Town</i> —				
	Chola: "Rajaraja" type	Copper.	865	865	865
			tolas.	tolas.	tolas.
While some men were, on 5th August 1938, digging foundations for a new warehouse in T.S. No. 2213 of Ward 2, they found a pot containing the coins.					
633	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, <i>Kithaniyalampattu</i> village—				
	1-33 Indo-French	Silver.	33	33	33
Found, about 12th June 1938, along with two gold ear ornaments, underneath a tamarind tree which was being felled, in R.S. No. 49-11.					
634	CUDDAPAR district, Rayachoti taluk, <i>Gadikota</i> village, <i>Edapalli</i> (hamlet)—				
	1-3 Indo-British: Varahas "Three Swami."	Gold.	3	3	3
	4-72 Panams	Do.	69	69	69
Found, about 4th December 1938, in an earthen pot, when a trench was being dug for laying the foundations of the house of Kovur Nagamma, in S. No. 179.					
635	SALEM district, Omalur taluk, <i>Oomagaundanpatti</i> village—				
	1-115 Panams	Gold.	115	115	115
Found, on 4th August 1938, while digging earth in R.S. No. 393-1, village-site, peramboko.					
643	} SALEM district, Omalur taluk, <i>Chintamaniyur</i> village—				
643 a					
	1-52 Panams	Gold.	..	52	52
A treasure consisting of small gold coins was found on 9th September 1938 in Chintamaniyur Vellai Parai Karadu (R.S. No. 280-2) of Olaiyatti taraf, of which only fifty-two were recovered.					
644	BELLARY district, Bellary taluk, <i>Bellary town</i> —				
	Indo-British—				
	Victoria: Rupees, 1840	Silver.	4	4	..
	Do. Do. 1862	Do.	3	3	..
	Do. Do. 1874	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1876	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1877	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1879	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1883	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1884	Do.	1	1	..

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
Found, in a brass chembu, in the open space in front of the Municipal Elementary School, Lalakaman, Bellary town, when a drainage channel was being dug.					
646	CUDDAPAH district, Rayachoti taluk, Paramatikona village— 1-9 Mughal: Muhammad Shah ..	Silver.	9	9	9
Found, about 28th February 1939, along with some jewellery, while earth was being excavated in S. No. 311.					
647	BELLARY district, Alur taluk, Alur village— Indo-British: William IV, Rupee, 1835	Silver.	5	5	..
	Victoria, Rupee, 1840	Do.	35	35	..
	Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, 1840	Do.	1	1	..
Found, on 22nd June 1939, while Vyapamana Eranna was dismantling a wall of his old house in the village.					
648	COIMBATORE district, Palladam taluk, Irugur village— 1-44 Panams	Gold.	44	44	44
	45-46 Mysore: Tipu	Do.	2	2	2
	Panam 12167				
Found, on 8th October 1938, in S. No. 203, nattam. Said to be locally known as Vira-ayan panams.					
650	COIMBATORE district, Udumalpet taluk, Kondampatti village— 1-56 Mughal: Indo-British, Alamgir Arkat Rupee, 1172-6.	Silver.	56	56	56
	57-61 Alamgir, Arkat $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, 1172-6.	Do.	5	5	5
	62-95 Do. Rupee, 1172-6 ..	Do.	34	34	34
	96-97 Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, 1172-6	Do.	2	2	2
	98 Shah Alam II, Surat Rupee, 1215-46.	Do.	1	1	1
	99 Indo-British, $\frac{1}{2}$ Pagoda	Do.	1	1	1
Found, on 1st August 1938, in a vacant site belonging to Petty Chetti and Ramaswami Achari.					
657	TRICHINOPOLY district, Musiri taluk, Surampatti village— 1 Mughal: Ahmad Shah	Silver.	1	1	1
	2-19 Do. Alamgir II.	Do.	18	18	18
Found, on 5th October 1938, in S. No. 53, nattam, poramboke.					
658	SOUTH KANARA district, Udipi taluk, Manipur village— 1 Venetian: Contarini: Sequin ..	Gold.	..	1	1
	2-6 Do. Aloy Moon: Sequin ..	Do.	..	5	5
	7-9 Do. P. Rainer: Sequin ..	Do.	..	3	3
	10-39 Mysore: Haider: Varaha ..	Do.	..	30	30
	40-43 Do. Tipu: Varaha ..	Do.	..	4	4
	44 Do. Tipu: Panam ..	Do.	..	1	1
	45-81 Vijayanagara, Ikkeri? Sadasiva: Varaha.	Do.	..	37	37
	82-83 Do. Krishna: Varaha	Do.	..	2	2

Early in July 1938, a girl who was picking flowers found a coin near an old mud wall in S. No. 106-20. On 15th July 1938, a woman working for wages noticed something glittering on that wall close to a breach in it caused by the passage of cattle, and on examination she found a number of gold coins there. She sold a few and distributed some among friends and relations. The owner of the adjoining piece of land, S. No. 106-25 B, learning of this, had the wall pulled down to ascertain if any coins could be found. In the meanwhile, a number of persons came to the spot and started looking for coins, and they picked up a dozen. The next day, two pieces were found when a labourer was planting thorns on the wall, and three or four days later he got another coin when he was gathering leaves at the place. No

Accession
number.

Find place and particulars.

Metal.

Number
found.Number
recovered.Number
acquired.

information of the find would have reached Government had it not been for one of the owners of S. No. 106-25 B prosecuting the woman who found a batch of coins on 15th July 1938 for not having given notice of the find.

663 SOUTH Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, *C. Keeranur* village—

1-83	Panams	.. .. .	Gold.	101	83	83
A	Bits of gold, 6 pieces	.. .. .	Do.	..	..	..

The bits of unstamped metal (A) may be the strips from which specimens of this class of coins was manufactured.

On 28th June 1939, when some workmen were digging earth in S. No. 48-11, natham, poramboke, they discovered a small copper vessel containing 101 chilly seed coins and a small plate of gold 5 inches long. They secreted the find and later in the day divided it among themselves. When later a few of the pieces were sold to hawkers, news of the find leaked out and the village officer recovered 83 of the coins, the gold plate (in pieces, A) and the receptacle.

664 SOUTH Arcot district, Kallakurichi taluk, *Pallagacheri* village, *Pudur* hamlet—

1-472	Chola : "Rajaraja" type	..	Copper.	..	472	472
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Two boys starting a game at marbles on 31st May 1939 dug a tiny hole for the game in R.S. No. 192-9 and discovered some of the coins. Some of the villagers were attracted by the find and each took away some coins out of curiosity but the village officer was able to recover all the coins.

665 CUDDAPAH district, Rayachoti taluk, *Kesapuram* village—

1-20	Mughal : Indo-British, Alamgir II.	..	Silver.	20	20	20
21-62	Do. Shah Alam II	.. ..	Do.	42	42	42

Found, about 6th June 1939, when earth was being dug in the rear yard of the house of Mesa Venkatappa, in S. No. 1388.

666 SOUTH Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, *Shrotriya* Vengur village—

1-262	Panams	Gold.	262	262	262
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Found, on 2nd June 1939, in S. No. 10-D-2, natham, poramboke.

667 SOUTH Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, *Sadiyur* village—

1-63	Panams	Gold.	81	63	63
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A small copper vessel containing 81 gold chilly seed coins and five pieces of short gold wire was found on 21st June 1939 while digging earth in R.S. No. 183, natham, poramboke. Though sold surreptitiously at Chidambaram, information of the find reached the village officer, and the pieces of wire and 63 of the coins were recovered.

671 CHINGLEPUT district, Tiruvallur taluk, *Vadamadurai* village—

1-255	Panams	Gold.	..	258	258
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A find of coins was made in S. No. 527, on 26th July 1939, but was secreted. Information reaching the village munsif, the finders produced 221 gold coins with a copper pot and cork. Later they were detected attempting to dispose of 37 gold coins, 4 pieces of gold and 3 small gold balls in Madras city, and the pieces were recovered.

672 Cuddalore district, Chandragiri taluk, *Tirupati* town—

1-2	Vijayanagara : Krishnadeva-raya	..	Gold.	2	2	2
3-4	Do. Krishnadeva-raya	..	Do.	2	2	2
5-6	Do. Achyuta-raya	..	Do.	2	2	2
7-10	Do. Unidentified	..	Do.	4	4	4
11-12	Do. Unidentifiable	..	Do.	2	2	2

Found, on 19th March 1939, while digging a channel along the side of Gajula Street.

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
673	TRICHINOPOLY district, Lalgudi taluk, <i>Kumutur</i> village— Indo-British—				
	Victoria : Rupees, 1840 ..	Silver.	3	3	..
	Do. Do. 1862 ..	Do.	27	27	..
	Do. Do. 1874 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1875 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1876 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1877 ..	Do.	10	10	..
	Do. Do. 1878 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1879 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1881 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1882 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1884 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1885 ..	Do.	4	4	..
	Do. Do. 1886 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1887 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1888 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1889 ..	Do.	8	8	..
	Do. Do. 1890 ..	Do.	7	7	..
	Do. Do. 1891 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1892 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1893 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1900 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1901 ..	Do.	8	8	..
	Do. Do. 1903 ..	Do.	11	11	..
	Do. Do. 1904 ..	Do.	10	10	..
	Do. Do. 1905 ..	Do.	3	3	..
	Do. Do. 1906 ..	Do.	20	20	..
	Do. Do. 1907 ..	Do.	19	19	..
	Do. Do. 1909 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1912 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1913 ..	Do.	4	4	..
	Do. Do. 1916 ..	Do.	8	8	..
	Do. Do. 1917 ..	Do.	5	5	..
	Do. Do. 1918 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1919 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Half Rupees, 1909 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1918 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Quarter Rupee, 1916.	Do.	1	1	..

Found, about the second week of September 1939, in house in S. No. 446, nattam, poramboke.

B.—COINS ACQUIRED FROM TREASURE TROVE OUTSIDE THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

(These are all presentations made on behalf of the various Provinces and States.)

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
636	GWALIOR STATE—Found as treasure trove in the State—				
	1-2 Naga : Skanda .. .. .	..	..	2	..
	3-4 Do. Brihaspati .. .. .	..	..	12	..
	5-6 Kanouj : Mihirabhoja .. .. .	..	..	2	..
	7 Indo-Sassanian (Gadhiya). .. .. .	..	..	1	..
637	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Dharwar district, <i>Navalgund</i> village—				
	1 Bijapur Sultans : Muhd. Adil Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
	2 Do. Ali Adil Shah II .. .. .	..	..	2	..

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
638	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Dharwar district, Honawar taluk, <i>Manki</i> village—				
1	Gajapati	1	..	..	..
2-5	Do.	4	..	..	..
639	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Ahmadnagar district, <i>Parner</i> village—				
1-2	Mughal : Shah Jahan	2	..	..	..
3-5	Do. Aurangzeb	3	..	..	..
640	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Ahmadnagar district, Siddhapur taluk, <i>Kolgi</i> village—				
1	Panam (attributed to Travancore and to 18th and 19th centuries).	1	..	..	..
641	BOMBAY PROVINCE, West Khandesh district, Sirpur taluk, <i>Vikhran</i> village—				
1	Suri : Muhd. Adil .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Bijapur : Ali II .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3	Qutb Shahi : Abdulla .. .. .	..	..	1	..
4-6	Mughal : Akbar .. .. .	..	..	3	..
7	Do. Shah Jahan .. .. .	..	..	1	..
8	Do. .. .. .	..	..	1	..
9	Udaipur (Mewar) .. .. .	..	..	1	..
642	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Bijapur district, <i>Belgi</i> village—				
1	Mahratta .. .. .	..	1	..	..
2	Mughal : Mahratta .. .. .	..	1	..	..
3	Mughal Indo-French - Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	1	..	..
645	DELHI PROVINCE—				
1	? : Rama ?	1	..	..	..
2	?	1	..	..	..
3-4	? .. .. .	..	2	..	..
5	Delhi Sultans : Kutb Mubarak Shah .. .. .	..	1	..	..
6	Do. M. Bahran Shah .. .. .	..	..	..	1
7	Do. J. Firoz .. .. .	..	..	..	1
8	Do. Q. Mubarak Shah .. .. .	..	..	..	1
9	Do. Ghiyas Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	..	1
10	Do. Firoz Shah ? .. .. .	..	..	..	1
11	Do. Shams. Altamah .. .. .	..	..	..	1
12	Do. Alaaddin Muhammad II .. .. .	..	..	..	1
13	Do. Q. Mubarak Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
14	Do. Md. bin Firoz .. .. .	..	..	1	..
15	Do. Sher Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
16	Do. Alaaddin Khalji .. .. .	..	..	1	..
17	Do. Ghiyas. Balban .. .. .	..	..	1	..
18	Do. Jalaluddin Khalji .. .. .	..	..	1	..
19	Do. Alaaddin Khalji .. .. .	..	..	1	..
20	Do. Md. Shah Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	1	..
21	Do. Bahlol Lodi .. .. .	..	..	1	..
22, 27	Do. Firoz Shah Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	2	..
23	Do. Firoz III .. .. .	..	..	1	..
24	Do. Muhd. IV bin Firoz .. .. .	..	..	1	..
25	Do. Nasir. Muhammad I .. .. .	..	..	1	..
26	Do. Muhammad III bin Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	1	..
649	BIHAR PROVINCE, Motihari district, <i>Macherpauam</i> village—				
1	Mughal : Shah Jahan III .. .. .	..	1	..	..
2	Do. Shah Jahan II .. .. .	..	2	..	..
650	UNITED PROVINCES, Ghazipur district, <i>Ghasipur</i> city—				
1	Mughal : Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	1	..	..
651	UNITED PROVINCES, Jaunpur district, <i>Kotwali</i> police circle—				
1-2	Mughal : Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	2	..	..
652	UNITED PROVINCES, Unao district, Safipur taluk, <i>Kaitholi</i> village— (Bangarman pargana)—				
1	Indo-Sassanian (Medieval) .. .. .	..	1	..	..

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
653	UNITED PROVINCES, Barabanki district, <i>Arwi</i> village—				
	1 Kushan: Kadphises II .. .. .	..	..	1	..
	2-11 Do. Kanishka .. .. .	..	..	10	..
	12-24 Do. Huvishka .. .. .	..	..	13	..
	25 Ayumitra .. .. .	..	..	1	..
654	UNITED PROVINCES, Kheri district, Nighasan taluk, <i>Singahi</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Alamgir II .. .. .	..	1	..	..
655	BIHAR PROVINCE, Motihari district, <i>Burharwa Kalan</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Jahan III .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	1	..	..
659	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, Hazara district, <i>Pinda</i> village—				
	1-3 Azes .. .. .	..	..	3	..
660	UNITED PROVINCES, Dehra Dun district, Chakrata taluk, <i>Panja</i> village—				
	1-7 Yaudheya .. .. .	..	..	7	..
661	UNITED PROVINCES, Rao Bareli district, <i>Jahanabad</i> Police station—				
	1 Oudh Nawabs: Ghaziuddin Halidar .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. Naziuddin Haidar .. .. .	..	2	..	..
662	UNITED PROVINCES, Unao district, Unao taluk, <i>Singrosi</i> village—				
	1 Delhi Sultans: Alauddin Muhd. Shah II. .. .. .	..	..	..	1
	2 Do. Quth. Mubarak .. .. .	..	..	..	1
	3 Do. Ghiyazuddin Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	..	1
	4 Do. Firoz Shah and Fath Khan. .. .. .	..	..	..	1
668	UNITED PROVINCES, Allahabad district, <i>Arail</i> village—				
	1 Jaunpur Sultans: Mahmud Shah .. .. .	..	..	..	1
	2 Do. Ghias Shah .. .. .	..	2	..	..
	3-6 Do. Nasir Shah .. .. .	..	4	..	..
669	UNITED PROVINCES, Aligarh district, <i>Balai Qila</i> village—				
	1 Vasudeva .. .. .	..	..	1	..
	2 Madanapala .. .. .	..	..	1	..
	3-4 Samantadeva .. .. .	..	..	2	..
670	UNITED PROVINCES, Jalaun district, <i>Kahta</i> village—				
	1-7 Mughal: Shah Alam II (Balashahi Rupees). .. .. .	..	7	..	..
674	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chhindwara district, <i>Sillewani</i> village—				
	1-4 Delhi Sultans: Alauddin Muhammad II. .. .. .	..	4	..	..
675	BOMBAY PROVINCE, West Khandesh district, Sindkheda taluk, <i>Kurukvade</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Aurangzeb .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. Alamgir II .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	3 Do. Holkar: Ahalyabai .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	4-5 Do. Mahratta .. .. .	..	2	..	..
	6 Do. Do. .. .. .	..	1	..	..
676	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, <i>Armori</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Jahangir .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. Aurangzeb .. .. .	..	1	..	..
677	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Akola district, Basim taluk, <i>Mungla</i> village—				
	1 Vijayanagara: Devaraya II .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. Krishna-deva-roya .. .. .	..	1	..	..
678	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, <i>Nagbhir</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Jahan .. .. .	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. Aurangzeb .. .. .	..	1	..	..
679	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, Warora taluk, <i>Sitpur</i> village—				
	1-2 Mughal: Ahmad Shah .. .. .	..	2	..	..

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF TREASURE-TROVE FINDS FROM THE MADRAS PROVINCE,
COINS EXCEPTED.

1. South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Palayankottai village—

- (1) *Párvat* and *Paramasiva*.
- (2) *Mariamman*.
- (3) *Tiruv.ñi* of *Mariamman*.
- (4) *Tiruv.ñi* of *Párvat* and *Paramasiva*.
- (5) Puja articles. Not acquired.

2. South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Kalithirampattu village—

Stone image of a female deity. Not acquired.

3. Chittoor district, Kalahasti taluk, Thimmasamudram village—

- (i) *Bālakrishṇa* crawling with butter in his right hand. Acquired.
- (ii) *Bālakrishṇa* similar to the above but with a head-dress shaped like an inverted cone. Acquired.
- (iii) *Navanīta Krishṇa* dancing on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* with butter in one hand and the other hand stretched out in glee. Acquired.
- (iv) *Navanīta Krishṇa* dancing on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* as in the former case. His right leg rests on a lotus. Acquired.
- (v) *Rāma* seated on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* with his right leg across the seat and foot resting on the left over which comes the left hand. The right arm is in the *abhaya* attitude. Wears *kīrtanamakūṣa* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (vi) *Sītā* seated almost in the *utkūṣika* posture on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* holding a lily in the right hand while the left hand is in the *varada* attitude. Wears *karandamakūṣa* and other ornaments. Acquired.
- (vii) *Lakṣmī* standing with hands in *añjali* attitude. He has a bow and a quiver of arrows. Acquired.
- (viii) *Hanumān* standing with hands in *añjali* attitude. Acquired.
- (ix) *Dīpakāl* broken. Acquired.
- (x) *Dhūpakāl*. Acquired.

4. Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, Alathur village—

- (i) *Vēṇugōpāla* standing on *padmapīṭha* with right leg crossed behind the left; four hands holding the conch and discus and playing the flute; hair arranged in *keśa bandha*; usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (ii) *Rukmīṇī* standing on *padmapīṭha* with lotus in left hand; *karandamakūṣa*, *kuchabandha* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (iii) *Satyabhāmā* standing on *padmapīṭha* with lily in right hand; without *kucha bandha*; left hand below wrist broken and missing. Acquired.
- (iv) *Vishṇu* seated on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*; hands conch, discus, *abhaya*, and *āhāyavarotā*; usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (v) *Kālīya Krishṇa* on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* dancing with left leg over the serpent hoods; right hand *abhaya* and left squeezing the tail of the reptile; *keśabandha* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (vi) *Bālakrishṇa* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with a butter-pot aling in the left hand the right hand being in an explanatory attitude. Hair in short curls near the forehead; usual ornaments; an unusual figure. Acquired.
- (vii) *Garuda* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with hands in *añjali* attitude; snakes shown in the vicinity of jewels like the *kundalas* and armlets; *karandamakūṣa* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (viii) Large pair of *Pādūkās*. Acquired.
- (ix) Small pair of *Pādūkās*. Acquired.

5. Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, Irulneeki village—

Balakrishṇa dancing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* the latter provided with six rings; the right hand is in *abhaya* attitude and the left hand is stretched out in glee; hair worked into crown-shape with a *patta* along the line of the forehead ornaments—necklets, armlets, bracelets, single necklace over necklets, bangles armlets and waist zone. Acquired.

6. Madura district, Palni taluk, Palni town—

(i) *Subrahmanya* standing on a circular plate in the *sambhanga* pose; *śakti* and *vajra* in upper pair of hands and lower hands in *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes; ornaments—*karaṇḍamakuṣa*, *makarakuṇḍalas*, necklets, *udarabandha*, waist zone, *pādasara*, armlets, and bracelets; *bhringipāda*; looks unfinished and is void of corrosion. Acquired.

(ii) *Vallī* standing in tribhanga attitude on a similar circular plate; hair arranged in *jāṭamakuṣa*; lotus in left hand; and right hand in *lola* attitude ornaments—*patrakuṇḍalas*, *kuchabandha*, *yagnopavīta*, necklets, armlets, bracelets, *pādasaras*; appears unfinished with lumps of metal uncut near the heels. Acquired.

(iii) Bell with handle shaped in the form of shaft composed of a number of flattened bulbs with a *sūla* at the top. Acquired.

(iv) Dagger somewhat worn by rust, with handle from which gold gilt has mostly disappeared. Acquired.

7. Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mathur village—

(i) Twelve copper pieces being parts of a broken conch and bell. Acquired.

(ii) One gold piece. Not acquired.

(iii) One Amman (standing). Not acquired.

One Amman (sitting). Not acquired.

One Swami. Not acquired.

8. Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Inam Tiruvareankurichi village—

(i) *Viṣṇu* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* carrying conch and discus in the upper hands the lower arms being in *abhaya* and *kaṭyavalambita*. Wears *kirīṣa*, *makuṣa*, *makarakuṇḍalas*, *udarabandha*, *yagnopavīta* and other ornaments. Acquired.

(ii) *Śrīdevī* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*; hands carrying lotus and in *lola* position; *kuchabandha* present; wears *karaṇḍamakuṣa*, *makarakuṇḍalas* and other usual jewels. Acquired.

(iii) *Bhūdevī* standing similarly on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* holding a lily instead of the lotus. The *kuchabandha* is absent. Acquired.

(iv) *Viṣṇu* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* like No. 1. It is a smaller figure with details as in No. 1. Acquired.

(v) *Kṛiṣṇa* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with the right hand in the attitude of holding a crook and the left resting on the shoulder of one of his consorts. His hair is arranged in *makuṣa* fashion with ringlets on the forehead. *Kuṇḍalas* are absent. Usual jewels but sparingly used and a *bhringipāda* on the right leg. Acquired.

(vi) *Kṛiṣṇa* as a baby boy dancing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with right hand in *abhaya* and the left thrown about in glee. Wears jewels sparingly, has *makarakuṇḍalas*, necklets, waist zone, something approximating *channavīra*. The hair is arranged in *makuṣa* fashion. Acquired.

(vii) *Āṭavī* on a *bhadrapiṭha* with both his hands in the *kaṭaka* position. He wears a *kanthī* and long necklace of beads, shorts, waist zone, bracelets and armlets. His hair is arranged in turban fashion. Acquired.

(viii) *Sudarśana Cakṛa* with spokes from a central disc and flames at the cardinal joints supported by two lions on the flat rectangular top of a cylindrical shaft rising from a *padmapīṭha*. Acquired.

(ix) Vanka in two pieces. Acquired.

(x) Vanka in four broken bits. Acquired.

(xi) Bell broken in two bits near the root of the handle. Acquired.

9. Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Anaimelagaram village—

(i) *Viṣṇu* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*. Of the upper hands to carry conch and discus the latter is broken. Of the lower ones one is in *abhaya* and the other rests on *gadā*. Wears the usual ornaments. There are two spokes springing from either side of the *pīṭha*. Acquired.

(ii) *Dūpakkaḷ* with eight petal-shaped oil receptacles. Acquired.

(iii) *Dhūpakkaḷ* broken and in two parts. Acquired.

(iv) Two copper rings curved and bent on all sides. Acquired.

(v) Tripod with ornamented lion head and other decoration for the legs of which one is broken and in two parts. Acquired.

(vi) Similar but plainer tripod. Acquired.

(vii) Tripod worked in a plain fashion and with slender legs. Acquired.

(viii) Similar tripod with one of the legs broken and in two parts. Acquired.

(ix) Five small tripods two of which are broken. Acquired.

(x) Broken spouted water vessel. Acquired.

(xi) Broken bell with discus on handle. Acquired.

(xii) Broken circular plate with perforations. Acquired.

(xiii) Other miscellaneous broken bits. Acquired.

10. Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mathur village—
 - (i) Ornamental conch of copper broken into pieces. Acquired.
 - (ii) Bell broken into many pieces; the handle has a Trisula on top. Acquired.
11. South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Kilthanampattu or Semangalam village—

Two gold ear ornaments (found with coins). Acquired.
12. Cuddapah district, Rayachoti taluk, Gadikota village—

One mud pot (found with coins). Acquired.
13. Chingleput district, Sriperumbudur taluk, Udayavarkoil village—

Four gold ear-rings. Acquired.
 Two gold medal lions with stones (one stone missing). Acquired.
 One gold pendant with bead. Acquired.
 One gold leaf with a silver waist chain. Acquired.
 Fourteen silver rings. Acquired.
 Six coral beads. Acquired.
 One silver crown with silver chain. Acquired.
14. Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Vellalore village—

Two pieces of gold (big). Acquired.
 Two pieces of gold (small). Acquired.
 One red precious stone. Acquired.
 One gold ring with red stone. Acquired.
 Three big gold rings. Acquired.
 One gold plate. Acquired.
 Two gold beads. Acquired.
 One small gold ring. Acquired.
 One gold model of a bill hook. Acquired.
15. Cuddapah district, Rayachoti taluk, Nagoorivandlapalli, hamlet of Paramatikona village—

One sandi Bonda (silver). Acquired.
 Two gold ear-rings. Acquired.
 One gold bead (found with coins). Acquired.
16. Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Ramachandrapuram village—

Three gold kasulus. Acquired.
 One gold bead. Acquired.
 Two ear lobes. Acquired.
 One thin gold nail. Acquired.
 Three corals. Acquired.
 One green stone. Acquired.
 One mud pot. Acquired.
17. Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Lalakaman village—

A brass chembu found with coins. Acquired.
18. South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Bhramadesam village—

Two small gold beads. Acquired.
 One ornamented gold bead. Acquired.
 One silver chain with a long crucible. Acquired.
 One gold chain 15 inches long. Not acquired.
 Two gold cylinders. Not acquired.
 Three silver broken bangle pieces. Not acquired.
 Two flat silver pieces. Not acquired.
 One too silver ring. Not acquired.
19. Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, Palayapalayam village—

One gold chain. Not acquired.
 Five gold waist chains. Not acquired.
20. Ramnad district, Srivilliputtur taluk, Vadugupatti village—

Two gold ear-rings. Acquired.
 One gold necklace. Acquired.
21. Kurnool district, Pattikonda taluk, Gunjihalli village—

Two silver sandi bondis. Acquired.
 Three silver molathodu. Acquired.
 One silver Konda kanti. Acquired.
 One small silver cup. Acquired.

22. South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Karanur village—
One copper receptacle (found with coins). Acquired.
23. Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Rangiam village—
One gold solid piece. Not acquired.
24. South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Poonthottam village—
One gold saradu. Acquired.
Two gold Muhappus. Acquired.
One copper receptacle. Acquired.
25. South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Shrotriya Vengur village—
Four copper receptacles (found with coins). Acquired.
26. South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Sediya village—
One copper receptacle without lid (found with coins). Acquired.
27. Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Vadamadurai village—
One copper vessel (found with coins). Acquired.
28. Trichinopoly district, Lalgudi taluk, Kunnulu village—
One mud pot (found with coins). Acquired.

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

1. Memorial stone of a person offering his head to a deity by cutting it with a sword. From Koimbedu, Chingleput district. Presented by Sri K. S. Doraiswami Ayyar through Sri T. G. Aravamuthan.
2. Slab with incomplete inscription in Pallava Grantha mentioning the name of the Pallava King *Kovisaiya Nandivikkiramavarmarkku yāṇḍu*. From Mangadu, Chingleput district. Presented by Mr. M. K. Srinivasan through Mr. M. R. Doraiswami.
3. Memorial stone of the time of the early Western Chalukyan king Vikramaditya with inscription all round. From Annavara Agraharam, Darsi taluk, Nellore district.
4. Sculptures from Kodur, Chingleput district—
 - (i) *Jyeshtha devi* with her daughter and bovine son.
 - (ii) *Garuda* with hands in *añjali* attitude.
 - (iii) *Vishnu* of the Early Chola period standing with upper arm broken and broken also about the waist. The conch is intact.
 - (iv) *Vishnu* of the Vijayanagar period standing, with arms and head broken and missing; broken also near the feet.
 - (v) *Bhūdevi* standing with lily in right hand.
Vishnu of early Chola period; a large image; standing with upper hands, crown and feet broken and missing; *yagnopavita* ribbon shaped. From Valasara-vakkam village, Chingleput district.
5. Pala sculptures from Rajshahi Museum got in exchange for bronzes—
 - (i) *Sūrya* from Niyamatpur.
 - (ii) *Umāmaheśvara* from Niyamatpur.
 - (iii) Dancing *Ganeśa* from Manda.
 - (iv) *Brahmā* from Manda.
 - (v) Mother and child from Niyamatpur.
6. Sculptures from Mahabalipuram, Chingleput district—
 - (i) Kudu showing shovelhead on a pavilion top fairly intact with rearing lions below.
 - (ii) Similar but broken piece showing shovel headed kudu.
7. Group of Chōla sculptures from Koimbedu, Chingleput district, purchased from the owner:—
 - (i) *Vishnu* standing, with the legs broken near the ankles and the hand holding the discus also broken.
 - (ii) *Śrīdevi* standing holding lotus in the left hand.
 - (iii) *Bhūdevi* standing holding lily in the right hand.
 - (iv) Worshipper seated with one leg bent and the other with the knee resting on the ground with hands in *añjali*.
 - (v) Similar worshipper (broken and in three pieces).

8. *Dvārapālīkī* of early Western Chalukyan period, standing, carrying a lotus in one hand, the other hand being in the *lola* attitude. From Bagalkot. Got in exchange for coins from the Bijapur Museum through the Director-General of Archaeology.

9. Lower part of a miniature vimana in metal showing Surya, Durga, Siva and Parvati on the bull and Ganesa on the four sides; the top of the tower is missing. Purchased locally.

10. Small Jain Tirthankara in metal, seated, lacking the *lāñchana* which helps identification. Purchased locally.

11. Shanmukha in metal seated on peacock with six pairs of hands and six heads. Purchased locally.

12. Emden shell pieces mounted on a wooden model of a lifebelt with a brass plate inscribed 'Bombardment of Madras by the German Cruiser "Emden" on night of 22nd September 1914.' Presented by Mr. C. L. Harvey of Bangalore.

13. (i) *Kaumodakī* standing on a circular *pīṭha* like a devotee with hands in *añjali* attitude; ornaments—*karaṇḍamakuta*, necklets, waist zone, shorts, *pādasara*, *yagnopavīta*, *udarabandha* and *śiraśchakra*. The *gada* is shown on the crown in continuation of it. Purchased locally.

(ii) *Sudarsana* standing similarly on a circular *pīṭham*; early type of *Sudarsana chakra* with small flames but flat, is shown on the crown in continuation of it. Purchased locally. (pl. iii)

14. Buddhist images presented by Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., Retired Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras—

(1) Buddha with his hands on his lap in the *samāhita* attitude in the *Amitābha* fashion, seated on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* with a central frontal projection of the latter. There are curls on the head in circular rows and a small flame at the top. The *samghāṭī* is clearly shown by the border of the cloth on the chest, left hand and feet. The *ūrṇā* is not shown on the forehead. The small third *civara* is present.

(2) Buddha standing on a circular plate to be fitted to a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* to which is attached a *prabhā*. Buddha wears an upper garment covering both shoulders whose folds are indicated by lines and which runs in ziz-zag fashion from the wrists where the border is indicated. The hands are in *abhaya* and *varada*. The hair is arranged in rows of curls and there is a flame at the top. There is the *ūrṇā* on the forehead. The pedestal has two miniature stupas at the two front corners. The *prabhā* is rather tall and is ornamented with a Buddhist stupa on top and has two monks with hands in *añjali* on either side, probably Maudgalayana and Sariputra, Buddha's favourite disciples. The *prabhā* is fitted to the pedestal by rings attached to it which fit projecting nails from the pedestal.

(3) Buddha standing on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* similar to No. 2 in all respects but somewhat smaller. Lacking the *prabhā*, etc. The pedestal is not a separate piece and it lacks the decorative stupas. The urna though present is not clear.

(4) Buddha standing on *padmapīṭha* over *Bhadrapiṭha* and similar to the previous ones. The *prabhā* has the stupa decoration and the two monks. The *prabhā* alone is a separate piece, the pedestal not being separate from the figure. The *ūrṇā* is present and is circular. There is an inscription in Tamil incised on the lotus petals of the *padmapīṭha*. The letters read *Ka ti rā yā yi pa zha na da yā* meaning "having become a tender sheaf (kadir) towards the path of fruition."

15. (1) Twenty early Pre-kushan terracottas purchased through the kind offices of Mr. Shiva Mangal Singh, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., including two *mīthuna* plaques from Mathura.

(2) Upright of miniature rail of the Kushan period showing *Yakṣī* under *Asoka* tree with parrot on her shoulder on one side and lotus medallion on the other. Purchased.

(3) Jain Chaumukh of the Kushan period showing standing *Tirthankaras* on all the four sides.

(4) Fragment of a large Kushan sculpture showing a beautiful turbaned head of a chauri bearer near the aureole of Buddha under the Bo tree some of whose leaves and branches are visible.

16. A single copper plate with inscription in Tamil dated 10th *Māsi* and *āṇḍu* 1025 corresponding to 28th February 1850, A.D. recording charities to a temple made by a family of Asaris for the conduct of worship once a day to *amman* and certain annual functions, the properties to be managed by the family as a trust. The donors include Pulamadanasari and Vellayanarasari. The grant was inscribed by Balaraman Kavirayar.

Produced in the District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram, on 9th October 1931 and sent for depositing in the Museum by the District Judge, Tinnevely, as desired by the Government Epigraphist for India.

17. Flag of Sri Swami Hathiramji Mutt of Tirupati. Presented.
18. Wooden and iron boomerangs. Presented by the Durbar, Pudukkottai State.
19. Image of Panjurli. Purchased.
20. Burmese Harp. Purchased.
21. Plaster casts of stone and bone artifacts associated with Peking man, *Sinanthropus pekinensis*. By exchange from Dr. W. C. Pei.
22. Beads, terracotta figurines and potsherds from Virapattinam, Nattamodu, Danattumodu and Arikomodu near Pondicherry. Presented by Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil.
23. Stone implements from near Sanchi, Adangarh, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, Chakradharpur, and Bellary District, presented by Mr. Eugene C. Worman of the Harvard University.
24. Paleoliths of South Africa. By Exchange from the Bureau of Archaeology, Johannesburg.
25. Paleoliths of Java. By exchange from Dr. Koenigswald.
26. Paleoliths of Nellore District. From Rev. F. P. Manley.
27. Painted pottery of Harappa. Loan from the Director-General of Archaeology.
28. Plaster casts of Mohenjo-daro statuary and figurines. Purchased from the Archaeological Survey of India.
29. Paleoliths from Panapakkam, Chingleput District. Collected by the Curator, Anthropological Section.
30. Funerary vessels, and bone fragments from two urn burials at Nallukurichy, Ramnad Estate. Presented by Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, Estate Tahsildar.
31. Ancient beads from Bonidi, Bihar. Presented by Mr. E. F. O. Murray, Tatangar.

APPENDIX IV.

VISITORS, STAFF, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum.—Since the opening of the extensions on the 4th December 1939, it has been possible to obtain more correct statistics regarding the number of visitors, accurate counting being greatly facilitated by the arrangements at the new entrance. The system of maintaining separate statistics for the front and rear buildings was accordingly discontinued from that date, the majority of the visitors coming through the main entrance. It had been hoped that correct numbers would be recorded automatically by a turnstile, but as its mechanism has proved defective in use visitors still have to be counted by the door-keeper. We believe the results to be substantially correct, but it is equally evident that they have not been so in the past, but have been much too high. Thus the crowd on Kannu Pongal day was evidently a record one this year. But the number of visitors counted was only 81,964 as compared with 91,309 in 1938-39 and 125,877 in 1937-38. The turnstile is being attended to by the Public Works Department. The statement of visitors for the year has had to be based on the average of the two

buildings for the eight months from April to November, and on the actual number of visitors who passed through the new main entrance during the remaining months. The figures thus arrived at are compared with the average of the two buildings for the previous year as follows but all except those for the two crowded festival days in 1939-40 are probably considerably too high, as the improved facilities for counting have only been available for the last four months of the year :--

	1938-39. (Average of two build- ings.)	1939-40.
Total number of visitors	403,333	321,772
Total number on Sundays	56,715	51,585
Total number on Gosha days	4,080	4,270
Attendance on Dwadesi	49,425	38,515
Attendance on Kannu Pongal	91,309	61,964

Excluding the Dwadesi and Kannu Pongal festival days, the total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 221,293 against 262,599 in the preceding year and 302,150 the average of the last five years.

Staff.—Sri P. V. Mayuranathan, Curator, Botanical Section, died on 1st December 1939 after a faithful and loyal service of about 21 years. Sri K. S. Srinivasan, M.Sc., was appointed as his successor from 1st February 1940. In G.O. Ms. No. 493, Education and Public Health, dated 27th March 1940, sanction was accorded to the retention of the temporary post of part-time Numismatic Curator on Rs. 120 per mensem for another year from the 24th March 1940. Sanction was accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 310, Education and Public Health, dated the 22nd February 1940, to the retention up to 31st March 1942 of the temporary establishment of one attender and five peons for the new extensions.

Photographic work.—The Photographer has been chiefly engaged in preparing prints for record, for the bulletin on Amaravati sculptures under preparation, and for sale to the public, and enlargements for exhibition in the sculpture galleries. A number of photographs of sculptures were added to those already available for sale and are exhibited at the sales counter at the entrance. A sum of Rs. 77-6-3 was realized this year by sale of prints and Rs. 27-12-0 by sale of picture post cards, as compared with Rs. 33-7-3 and Rs. 45-13-0 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the former seems to be due partly to the improved facilities for display and sale afforded by the new entrance hall, and partly to a single large purchase.

Tours.—Owing to heavy work at headquarters the Superintendent was unable to undertake any tour. For the same reason most of the Curators could not do much touring. The Curator for Botany toured to Tirupati, the Curator for Anthropology to Olavakkot, Ramapatnam near Nellore, and Manantoddy, and the Curator for Archaeology to Mahabalipuram.

Museum Theatre.—The theatre was used on 37 occasions exclusive of rehearsals as against 31 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 533 was realized as rent, Rs. 440 being realized in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 28-8-0 has in addition been credited to Government as the Government share of the overtime fees for the Caretaker's attendance.

Museum Restaurant.—The three years' lease having expired on 1st December 1939 a further lease of three years on an annual rental of Rs. 375 was entered into after inviting tenders. The new lessee having defaulted in the payment of the monthly rent and his management having proved unsatisfactory, his lease had to be terminated, and fresh tenders had to be called for. Legal action is being taken for the recovery of the arrears of rental due by him. A sum of Rs. 234 was realized towards rent during the year.

Valuable stock.—The inventory of valuable articles, apparatus, fittings and furniture and the separate inventory of gold treasure trove articles, other than coins, have been maintained and duly checked.

APPENDIX V.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
<i>Natural History Section.</i>				
				RS. A. P.
* Vol. I, No. 1, 1927.	The Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar, with appendices on the vertebrates and plants. By various authors.	196	26	8 0 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part I, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Polycheta by P. Fauvel, Pycnogonida by B. Sundara Raj, and Alpheida, by F. H. Gravely.	79	1	2 0 0
" Part 2, 1931.	Three Species of Alcyonaria by Sydney J. Hickson, z.n.s. (with three text figures).	9	Nil.	0 4 0
" Part 3, 1936.	Scyphomedusae of Krusadai Island. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	9	1	0 8 0
" Part 4, 1937.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Porifera, by M. Burton, D.Sc.	58	2	1 14 0
* Vol. II, 1929.	The flowering plants of the Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By P. V. Mayurana- than, B.A., Botanical Assistant, Madras Museum.	345	38	8 0 0
Vol. III, No. 1, 1930.	The Scyphomedusae of Madras and the neighbouring coast. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A., Research Scholar, Madras University Zoological Laboratory.	28	3	1 2 0
" No. 2, 1932.	The Hydromedusae of Madras. (Same author.)	32	3	1 2 0
" No. 3, 1933.	The Life-Histories of Decapod Crustacea from Madras. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A.	45	10	} Bound 2 6 0 together.
" No. 4, 1933.	Sagitta of the Madras Coast. By C. C. John, M.A., D.Sc.	10	1	
" No. 5, 1937.	Decapod Larvae from the Madras Plankton. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	55	9	1 14 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued in case of volumes consisting of several parts.

† This number is reserved for supplements to the Krusadai Island Fauna.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
BULLETINS (NEW SERIES)—cont.				
<i>Natural History Section—cont.</i>				
				RS. A. P.
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus <i>Caralium</i> (Fam. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Government Museum, Madras.	28	4	1 5 0
" No. 2, 1933.	Supplement to the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By E. Barnes, D.Sc.	46	7	1 10 0
<i>General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archaeology respectively).</i>				
* Vol. I, No. 1, 1929.	Buddhist Sculptures from a stupa near Goli village, Guntur district By T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	44	4	2 12 0
" No. 2, 1932.	Catalogue of the South Indian Hindu Metal Images in the Madras Government Museum. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	144	23	5 5 0
" No. 3, 1934.	Tiruparuttikunram and its temples, with appendices on Jaina units of measurement and time, cosmology and classification of souls. By T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	260	37	11 4 0
* Vol. II, No. 1, 1930.	The Adichanallur skulls by S. Zuckertman, M.A., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., with Notes. By Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S.	24	3	1 5 0
" No. 2, 1931.	The Sri Vaishnava Brahmins. By Diwan Bahadur K. Rangachari, M.A., L.T.	158	12	5 12 0
" No. 3, 1931.	Catalogue of the Musical Instruments exhibited in the Government Museum, Madras. By P. Sambamurthi, B.A., B.L.	25	9	2 8 0
" No. 4, 1937.	Social and Physical Anthropology of the Nayadis of Malabar. By A. Aiyappan, M.A.	141	12	3 2 0
Vol. III, No. 1, 1934.	The Three main Styles of Temple Architecture recognized by the Silpasastras. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	26	2	1 0 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
BULLETINS (NEW SERIES)—cont.				
General Section—cont.				
Vol. III, No. 2, 1936.	An Outline of Indian Temple Architecture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	23	1	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0
" No. 3, 1938.	Catalogue of Venetian Coins in the Madras Government Museum. By T. G. Aravamathan, M.A., B.L.	59	1	1 8 0

GUIDE BOOKS.

1939.	Guide to the Archaeological Galleries. An Introduction to South Indian Temple Architecture and sculpture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A., and other Curators.	48	4	0 8 0
1939.	Illustrations of Indian Sculpture. Mostly Southern. For use with the Guide to the Archaeological Galleries. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	2	45	1 8 0

APPENDIX VI.

TREASURE TROVE COINS AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

(The prices are subject to alteration without notice. Coins will not be sent by V.P.P.)

Serial number.	Metal.	Description.	Number available.	Price per coin.
Rs. A. P.				
1	Gold	Varahas (Kodur treasure-trove, Nellore district), as detailed below :—		
		(1) Coin of a Telugu-Chola Chief, 13th Century, bearing the legend 'Bujavira' in Tamil-Grantha.	4	8 8 0
		(a) Variety 'Bujavi' (Tamil-Grantha).	9	8 12 0
		(b) Variety 'Bujava' (Tamil-Grantha).	1	8 8 0
		(c) Variety 'Bujaviran' (Tamil-Grantha).	4	8 10 0
		(d) Variety 'Bhujaba' (Telugu).	3	8 10 0
		(2) Coin assigned to the Rashtrakuta King Govinda IV (918-933 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Gajja' or 'Gajga' in Devanagari.	7	8 10 0
		(a) Variety 'Gajja' or 'Gaji' in Devanagari.	16	8 10 0

Serial number.	Metal.	Description.	Number available.	Price per coin.	RS. A. P.
1	Gold	Varahas (Kodur treasure-trove, Nellore district), as detailed below— <i>cont.</i>			
		(3) Coin with the legend 'Yana' in Telugu-Kannada.	7	9 12 0	
		(4) Coin assigned to the Pallava King Mahendravarman I (about 618 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Kata-chitra' or 'Katachinnu' in Pallava-Chalukyan.	1	8 8 0	
		(The coins are irregularly circular in outline, with a number of rough impressions punched on one side, so that this side is slightly concave or cup-shaped. Each coin weighs approximately 52 grains. The coins are picked specimens.)			
2	Do.	Krishna Raya full pagodas	5	12 0 0	
3	Do.	Anantaraman fanams	102	0 7 0	
4	Do.	South Indian fanams, Vadacheri (North Arcot district), Accession No. 311.	3	0 7 0	
5	Silver	Rupees of Aurangzeb	31	0 9 0	
6	Do.	Muhammad Shah rupees	36	0 8 0	
7	Do.	Do.	163	0 9 0	
8	Do.	Rupee of Shah Alam II	37	0 9 0	
9	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Madras Mint.	59	0 11 0	
10	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Calcutta Mint.	27	0 11 0	
11	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half rupees—Madras Mint.	5	0 7 0	
12	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half rupees—Calcutta Mint.	5	0 7 0	
13	Do.	French East India Company, Arcot rupees.	4	0 14 0	
14	Do.	English East India Company, Arcot rupees—another type.	3	0 11 0	
15	Copper	Dutch East India Company	7	0 2 0	

APPENDIX VII.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

A. Receipts.

	RS.
Sale of coins	231
Sale of photo prints and picture post cards	105
Publications	361
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre	533
Government share of the overtime fees of the theatre caretaker	57
Rent for the Museum Restaurant	234
Auction sale of unserviceable articles	129
Application fees for the post of Curator, Botanical Section	300
Total	1,950

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AND CONNAMARA LIBRARY

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM—cont.

B. Expenditure.

	RS.
Pay of officers—	
Charged—	
Superintendent and Associate Librarian	9,600
Pay of establishment—	
Personal Assistant, Curators—Zoological, Botanical, Anthropological, Archaeological, Numismatics and Chemical Conservation Sections, head clerk and cash-keeper, stores clerk, 4 clerks, senior and second taxidermist, photographer, theatre caretaker, printer, 7 attendants, 1 daffadar and 37 peons	31,110
Other charges—	
Charged—Travelling allowance—	
Voted—	
Rates and taxes	11,171
Travelling allowance	176
Other compensatory	1,392
Pay of menials	2,028
Furniture and fittings	2,505
Apparatus and materials	2,143
Cost of specimens	924
Other contingencies	4,701
Total ..	55,750

CONNAMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A. Receipts.

Fines on books overdue	26
Catalogue sales	7
Mufassal Library charges	20
Total ..	53

B. Expenditure.

Pay of officers—	
Voted—	
Librarian	5,543
Pay of establishment—	
Sub-librarian, accountant and cash-keeper, classification clerk, 2 clerks, 6 attendants, 2 attendants and 6 peons	10,367
Other charges—	
Books and periodicals	6,504
Other compensatory	897
Furniture and fittings	138
Other contingencies	2,484
Total ..	25,993

Government of Madras



EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 1601, 21st June 1948

Museum—Government Museum and Connemara Public Library—
Administration Report for 1947-8—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated 25th May 1948,
No. 1190-1/48.

Order—No. 1601, Education, dated 21st June 1948.

Recorded.

2. The notable additions to the Museum collection during the year were one Nataraja image of the Pandyan type, the Dowlaiswaram hoard of Eastern Chalukyan and Chola gold coins and a large collection of North American antiquities got by exchange from the Peabody Museum of the Harvard University.

3. The number of coins acquired during the year were 343 gold and 44 copper coins. The most outstanding among the acquisitions were a hoard of 127 gold coins from Dowlaiswaram consisting of 49 coins of Eastern Chalukya Rajaraja I and 78 of Cholakulottunga I.

4. Educational demonstrations were given by the Museum to forty-five teachers belonging to twelve Indian High Schools (including 3 Girls' High Schools). Students from colleges and schools in the city and the mufassal came on organized visits to the Museum as usual. The Superintendent, Government Museum, gave radio talks in the series chiefly intended for the Universities.

5. Six trainees deputed from various educational institutions and Museums were given training in Museum work. The paper entitled "The Thaliacea of the Madras Plankton" was sent to Press for publication as a Museum Bulletin.

6. The Museum continued to give facilities for meetings, etc., to the Archaeological Society of Southern India and to the South Indian Society of Painters.

7. An exhibition of Indian Art was held in London from November 1947 to March 1948 under the auspices of Royal Academy of Art. On the suggestion of the Government of India this Government extended their co-operation to the Royal Academy, and ordered the loan of the 22 of the best metal images, stone sculptures, wood carvings and paintings of this Madras Museum Collection for the London Exhibition. Mr. S. T. Sanyamurti,

Curator of the Zoological Section, went on deputation during the year to the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

8. The usefulness of the Connemara Public Library continued to be appreciated by the public. There was an increase in the number of readers who visited the library from 59,515 to 68,780 and in the number of volumes consulted from 178,545 to 206,340.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.

- „ Director of Public Instruction.
- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Director-General of Archaeology.
- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Development Department.
- „ Librarian of the Madras Legislature.
- „ Secretariat Library.

Press.

Forwarded to the

(By order)


Superintendent.



"MALAINĀDUKONDA CHOLAN"
(REGNAL YEAR 36)

"MAIAINĀDUKONDA CHOLAN"
(REGNAL YEAR 35)



"KATAIKONDA CHOLAN"
(REGNAL YEAR 32)

"KATAIKONDA CHOLAN"
(REGNAL YEAR 32)
WITH "RAJA" ON TOP OF THE TWO
FISH IN THE CENTRAL DEVICE
(ONLY SPECIMEN OF THE KIND)

FIGS. 1-4.—GOLD COINS OF CHOLA KULOTTUNGA I, DISCOVERED FOR THE FIRST TIME,
BELONGING TO THE DOWLAISHWARAM HOARD





FIG. 5.—NATARAJA—TIRUMANGALAM TALUK, MADURA DISTRICT



FIG. 6.—HABITAT GROUP OF RUSSEL'S VIPER: THE NEW DIORAMA IN THE REPTILE GALLERY

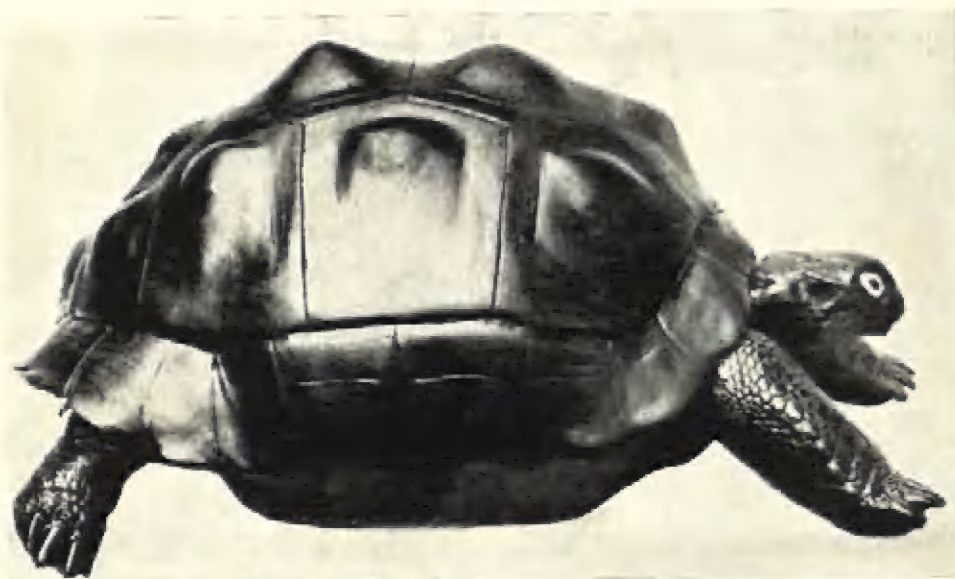


FIG. 7.—*Testudo myse*: LAND TORTOISE FROM SEYCHELLES,
PUT UP IN THE REPTILE GALLERY

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1947-48.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Increase in the number of visitors.—In the report for 1946-47, I had occasion to refer to the small increase in the number of visitors to the Museum, but during the year under report now, the increase has been marked. Though the Museum was closed for an extra number of days on account of the Independence Day celebrations (August 14, 15 and 16, 1947) and also during the period of mourning of Mahatma Gandhi's death, the number of visitors went up from 393, 151 to 550, 348, an increase of about 40 per cent. This may be ascribed to the publicity work, to the special exhibitions and possibly also to the growth of interest in the cultural aspect of the Museum. The average number of visitors per day was 1,655.

Distinguished visitors.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his Private Secretary visited the Museum on 1st May 1947. A special selection of South Indian coins and foreign coins discovered in this Province were specially displayed for His Excellency the Governor's examination.

The Indo-British Cultural Mission headed by Swamy Avyaktananda of the Ramakrishna Mission centre in London visited the Museum on 13th February 1948.

Other distinguished visitors were the members of the Australian Scientific Mission, His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador and party, and His Grace the Bishop of Trichur.

Notable accessions.—An important accession of the year is a Nataraja image of the Pandyan type from Porupumettupatti village, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district, acquired as treasure-trove (Fig. 5). The image is slightly mutilated, but in spite of this, it is a masterpiece of artistic work of which any nation can be proud. In workmanship it is excelled only by the world-famous Tiruvelangadu Natesa bronze in this Museum.

The Dowlaishwaram hoard of Eastern Chalukyan and Chola gold coins acquired during the year under report is in some respects one of the most remarkable numismatic finds of Southern India (Fig. 1-4); coins in this hoard contain legends commemorative of the Chola conquest of Kedah in Malaya.

A large collection of North American antiquities got by exchange from the Peabody Museum of the Harvard University is also of interest as it enables us to give students a glimpse into the prehistory of the American continent.

Special exhibitions.—The following special exhibitions were held in the Museum during the year :—

1. Animals and their haunts. Consisted of photographs of animals in their natural habitat. The photographs were obtained from the American Museum of Natural History.

2. Russell's viper, habitat group. Diorama made in the Museum under the supervision of the Curator of the Zoology section.

3. Evolution of the *chakra* symbol on the Indian National Flag. Photographs and sculptures in the Museum illustrating the history of the wheel motif.

4. Dancing Shiva image from Semangalam, Negapatam taluk, Tanjore district.

5. Hindu and Buddhist art of Indo-China, in co-operation with the *Ecole Francaise d' Extreme Orient*, Hanoi.

6. Silk screen prints of U.S.A., in co-operation with the American Information Service.

7. Paintings of Kashmir and Tibet by Kanwal and Devayani, in co-operation with the South Indian Society of Painters.

The last was opened by His Excellency the Governor and attracted a great deal of attention as the paintings, particularly those of Tibet were of extraordinary interest. The opening function of the serigraph exhibition was presided over by Mrs. Mona Hensman, M.L.C.

Loan of sculptures, etc., for the Royal Academy Exhibition on Indian Art.—What has been regarded as the grandest exhibition of Indian Art was held in London from November 1947 to March 1948 under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Art. The Madras Government, on the suggestion of the Government of India, extended their liberal co-operation of the Royal Academy and ordered the loan of 22 of the best metal images, stone sculptures, wood carving and paintings in the Madras Museum collections for the London exhibition (Memo. No. 69220 C-2/46-4, Education, dated 2nd April 1947). The selection of these 22 objects was made by the Royal Academy delegation that visited the Museum. For the selection of works of modern art, a regional committee was constituted for Madras, at the suggestion of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Chairman of the India Committee. The Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, was the Chairman of the Madras Regional Committee and Dr. A. Aiyappan, the Honorary Secretary of this Committee (G.O. Ms. No. 979, Education, dated 10th May 1947). A sub-committee of the Regional Committee visited Hyderabad where they selected some exquisite specimens of textile and some paintings for despatch to London. About sixty paintings by various living Artists in Mysore, Cochin, Travancore, and Madras Province were submitted for selection but the sub-committee of judges felt that none of these paintings came up to the expected standard and so rejected them.

The specimens sent from the Madras Museum were very well received. Prof. Raymond Firth, of the London University, wrote as follows about some of our bronzes :—

"We are having now the Indian Art Exhibition in London, as you know, and some of your Museum things are really magnificent: your Rama and Parvati, and Siva Nataraja bronzes, for instance. . . . The interest in the Exhibition here has been fairly considerable, though the unfamiliarity of the subject-matter and of the cultural background has made many people uncertain of their attitude to the objects as art. I think it has done one thing, though it has made many people realise how narrow and inadequate was the view of Indian Art as essentially distorted, over-rich, over-ornamented sculpture. Some of the early mediæval work is so clearly the reverse of this."

In the pictorial account of the exhibition published in the *Illustrated London News* (December 16, 1947), reproductions of three of the Madras Museum bronzes appear, namely, Ganesa (eighteenth century) Hanuman

(eleventh century), and Siva Nataraja (eleventh century). A double-page illustrated article about the Madras Museum exhibits at the Royal Academy Exhibition appeared in the *Illustrated Weekly of India* (November 2, 1947).

Deputation of the Curator for Zoology to United States of America and United Kingdom.—At the commencement of the current official year Mr. S. T. Satyamurti, Curator, Zoological section, was on deputation to the United States for training in Museum work. He returned to India about the middle of September 1947, after completing his course of studies in modern museum methods at the American Museum of Natural History in New York and at the British Museum (Natural History) at South Kensington in London. Besides learning the various techniques of Museum preparation, he undertook a comprehensive study of the latest methods of display and exhibition adopted in these Museums. A large number of fine photographs, much useful literature and numerous samples of models and materials used in Museum preparation have been acquired for the Museum through his overseas tour. I have great pleasure in recording that the deputation has been distinct technical gain for this Museum and the knowledge gained is being put into practical use, with skill and enthusiasm.

2. GALLERIES, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Labels in Tamil and Telugu have been tried on a small scale from 1938 in the anthropological and archaeological sections and also in the economic botany gallery. This year it was extended on a limited scale to the zoological exhibits also.

Reorganization and labelling in the geological gallery are nearing completion.

The reptile gallery is being modernized; one diorama case has been already added.

The invertebrate gallery was refloored. Electric light and fan were provided for the coin room.

In the grounds, hedges were provided for three of the larger lawns, and a new lawn was laid on the side of the new extensions.

3. EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Demonstrations to teachers.—Forty-five teachers belonging to twelve Indian High Schools (including three Girls' High Schools) attended the demonstrations held on Saturdays for the benefit of the teachers.

Organized visits to the Museum.—Pupils from 220 city schools numbering 9,461 came in parties; pupils from 23 mufassal schools numbering 1,038, students numbering 150 from 8 City Colleges and a party of 24 students from a mufassal college, visited the Museum. Delegates to the Quadrennial Y.W.C.A. Conference visited the Museum on 31st December 1947 and were shown round the Museum by the Curator of the Archaeological Section. A party of students and lecturers of the Geography department of the Queen Mary's College were given guidance in seeing the prehistoric, Pallava and Chola antiquities of Pallavaram.

Radio talks.—The Superintendent gave the following radio talks in the series intended chiefly for the universities:—

(1) Prehistoric India, (2) Habits of Hill Tribes, (3) The study of culture: the anthropological approach, (4) Relics of ancient Indian art.

pottery, (5) Discussion on arts survey—municipal enterprise; galleries, exhibition, etc., (6) Coinage; early phase (in Malayalam).

Gifts and assistance to educational and other institutions.—Gifts of natural history material were made to the Zoology department of the Reading University, the Canania College, Kurnool, the Vizianagaram College and to a research worker in Germany; similar presentations of prehistoric material were made to the departments of anthropology in the Delhi and Madras Universities, and to the State Museum, Trichur.

Assistance in the matter of procuring specimens, photographs, etc., was rendered among others to the New York Botanical Gardens, to the American Museum of Natural History, to the Botanical Department of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and to Mr. Manjunath, editor of the *Dictionary of Economic Products*, New Delhi.

Training in museum work.—Six trainees deputed from various educational institutions and museums were given training in museum work.

4. WORK IN THE SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS.

ZOOLOGY.

Deputation of the Curator.—During the year the Curator was deputed by Government to the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the British Museum (Natural History) in London, for training in Museum work.

Accessions of specimens.—A number of specimens were acquired for the Museum during the year. Among Invertebrates, two specimens of the large poisonous spider, *Psecilothera regalis*, one of the allied species *Psecilothera metallica*, a set of marine Gastropod and Lamellibranch shells, two pieces of the organ-pipe coral, *Tubipora musica*, two of *Madrepora sp.* and one of the cup-shaped solitary coral, *Fungia* were acquired and preserved among the reserve collections. Among fishes, two specimens of the olive green eel, *Muraena sathete*, were procured and added to the reserve collections. In accordance with the proposed scheme for renovating the snake gallery, a number of fresh specimens of snakes were obtained from time to time for the preparation of casts for exhibition. After the casts are made the originals of these specimens are preserved in spirit for the study collections. These include one specimen of *Oligodon arnensis*, two of *Eryx conicus*, one of *Eryx johni*, one of the cobra *Naja naja*, and one specimen each of *Tropidonotus piscator*, *Dendrophis picta* and *Dryophis mycterizans* (young one). A specimen of the rare poisonous coral snake, *Callophis melanurus*, which was new to the collection, was also acquired and suitably preserved. A large specimen of the marine turtle, *Chelonia mydas*, was procured from the Madras harbour for the preparation of its carapace, plastron and other skeletal elements. Among birds, a collection of common birds from Vandalur and Adyar were obtained and prepared as study skins. Among mammals, the accessions include an ant eater, *Manis crassicaudata*, whose skin and skeleton were prepared for the study collections, and a cured, brightly coloured skin of a giant squirrel presented to the Museum by the District Agricultural Officer, Trichinopoly.

Preparation of exhibits and gallery work.—A scheme for the preparation of fresh painted casts of snakes to replace the spirit-preserved specimens in the gallery was undertaken immediately on the Curator's return from abroad, and the work is in progress. A diorama containing a couple of

Russell's vipers set in their natural haunts (Fig. 6), with a painted background was constructed and put up for exhibition in the reptile gallery; the case is built on the lines of modern American dioramas, but on a smaller scale. A fine specimen of the large land tortoise, *Testudo emys*, was also put up for exhibition in the reptile gallery (Fig. 7). In the bird gallery the six central show cases containing the systematic series of birds have been partitioned in the middle in order to provide a background for the birds exhibited, and the work of painting these partitions as well as the entire interior of these cases has been commenced; the birds are also being rearranged against the pleasing green backgrounds in these cases. In the upstairs galleries the entire hall devoted to the exhibition of invertebrates had to be vacated for repairing and polishing of its flooring, and the exhibitions of the specimens in the fish, invertebrate and coral galleries were thoroughly tidied up and rearranged after the completion of the repair of the flooring. A large number of broken glass panes in the show cases were replaced by new ones prior to this rearrangement. Two large specimens of the beautiful pearly Ear shell, *Haliotis splendens* and *Haliotis rufescens*, three brightly coloured specimens of the auger shell, *Terebra*, which were new to the collection, a single large shell of *Cypraea testudinaria* and a number of attractive coloured picture post-cards of butterflies were mounted and exhibited in the Invertebrate gallery. Many of the exhibits, especially in the reptile, bird and mammal galleries were provided with bold, glass-bound labels in Tamil. Descriptive labels for a number of coral exhibits were printed at the Government Press for use in the coral gallery.

Reserve collections.—A large number of reserve collection specimen bottles were thoroughly cleaned, replenished with spirit and provided with fresh washers and labels written in black waterproof ink, as the old labels were in danger of becoming illegible. A large quantity of reserve skeletal material obtained from the Zoo has also been cleaned and stored up.

Special exhibitions.—A special exhibition of a series of full plate-sized photographs, entitled 'Animals and their haunts' was held in November, 1947, in the entrance hall of the Museum for a period of a fortnight. The photographs depicted habitat groups of various mammals and birds and were purchased for the Museum by the Curator while on deputation. The newly constructed diorama depicting the habitat group of the Russell's viper (Fig. 6) was illuminated artificially and put up as a special exhibit at the entrance hall of the Museum for a period of three weeks during March, 1948, prior to its removal to the reptile gallery.

Publications and research.—The paper entitled *The Thaliaceae of the Madras Plankton* was carefully edited and sent to the Government Press for publication as a Museum Bulletin. The systematic work by the Curator on the Lamellibranchs of Krusadai Island, which had been interrupted for some time owing to his overseas deputation, has now been resumed and the Curator is continuing this work after having completed his typescript on the Gastropods of Krusadai Island, which is now ready to go in for publication as a Museum Bulletin. The Curator also contributed popular articles on Museum topics to the *Madras Information* and the *Journal of Indian Museums*.

Educational presentations.—Three hundred specimens of cockroaches were collected, preserved and despatched to the Zoology Department of the University of Reading for class work. A few specimens of worms, shells and sponges were presented to the Madras Public Health Department. A specimen of the pond tortoise, *Trionyx leithi* was procured and sent to a research

worker in Germany for study. A specimen of the saw-scaled viper, *Echis carinata*, was presented to the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, for demonstration to the students. A number of spare specimens of shells, corals and sponges were presented to the Osmania College, Kurnool, for exhibition in their Museum.

Training in taxidermy.—Mr. Khadhilkar, Senior Laboratory Assistant of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, was given intensive training in taxidermy and museum methods for a period of eight months. Mr. Sankaran, Laboratory Assistant of the Madras Christian College, has also been undergoing training in taxidermy at this Museum since March 1st, 1948.

BOTANY AND GEOLOGY.

General work in Botany section.—As the Curator's time was fully taken up by the Geology galleries, the reorganization and overhauling of the Botany galleries had to be suspended during the year under review. Efforts to complete the Ecology cases and the collection of the Madras City Flora, had also to be slowed down. The routine work in the section, however, was kept up, and a large number of herbarium specimens were cured of fungus attack.

Procurement of specimens.—A couple of herbarium specimens of *Pyrethrum* were presented by the Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore; and a few shoots of *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* ("Neeradi Muthu Maram"—Tamil) with fruits, by Prof. Giboin of Pondichery Medical Service; and a specimen of the stem, some fruits and a sheet of Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) by Dr. Sivaramasubramania Iyer of Travancore. The Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, presented seventeen specimens of lac and lac products. Numerous herbarium specimens of plants, rare in South India, were gratefully received as presents from the Sylviculturist, Assam. A few specimens of oil, stem, resin and semi-petrified resin of the Indian Copal Tree (*Vateria indica*) were procured from the District Forest Officer, South Kanara District.

Photographic negatives.—Eight half-size photographic negatives (vide Appendix V) were prepared and added on to the collection of negatives in the section.

Training in museum work.—Training in museum methods of preparing Botanical specimens was given to Mohan Naidu, attender, Muslim Women's College, Royapetta, from 7th to 30th June 1947, and to Ekambaram, attender, Vivekananda College, Mylapore, from 8th to 23rd December 1947.

Help rendered to others.—Dried samples of the different plant parts of *Plumbago Zeylanica* and *Hugonia mystax*, were sent to Dr. B. A. Krukoff of the New York Botanical Gardens; and a few samples of seaweeds to Dr. A. E. Parr, Director, American Museum of Natural History. Twenty-two photographs were given to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, besides a loan of several negatives. Twelve half-size photographs were sent to Dr. B. L. Manjunath, Chief Editor, *Dictionary of Economic Products of India*. The Imperial Pencil Factory was helped with vernacular names of several trees recommended to them by the Forest department for pencil manufacture.

Experiments.—A novel method of green colour preservation with formalin and copper sulphate, was successfully carried out by the Curator. Successful attempts have been made to grow the "Jabra" plant (*Bixa orellana*) of the Vizagapatam Agencies, in the Museum compound.

Research.—The Curator of this section has undertaken to work on the medicinal flora of the Madras City jointly with the Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Tours.—The Curator went on study tours to the Vandalur forests and the Nagari hills.

General work in Geology section.—The reorganization of the Geology galleries reached almost the point of completion this year. Efforts have been made with fair success to complete the general geology and the fossil cases. A large number of old defaced labels were thoroughly re-printed, a few hundreds of them at the Government Press, and over nine hundred by the Museum printer. Most of the reprinted labels were given neat glass-frames for better display. Prominent index labels were prepared for the different groupings of the exhibits. Thanks are due to Prof. T. N. Muthuswamy Iyer of the Presidency College and his assistants, for their constructive criticism and valuable help, both of which enabled a speedy reorganization of the galleries.

Free procurements.—A couple of photographs of the different views of the principal machinery used in cement manufacture, were received as presents from the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, Madukarai. Prof. T. N. Muthuswamy Iyer presented a few "Streak Plates" for the sectional laboratory and five geological specimens for the geology gallery. Several photographs of the machinery used in the manufacture of iron and steel, along with a booklet, entitled "Steel Town", were presented by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. A gift of four specimens of acid traps was made by Prof. A. S. Kalapesi, PH.D., St. Xavier's College, Bombay. The Director, Geological Survey of India, has kindly sent to this Institution, free of cost, fifty-one fossils and a specimen of molybdenite. A couple of varieties of ruby mica were transferred to this Museum from the Forest College, Coimbatore.

Exchange of specimens.—A model of *Brontosaurus*, one-twenty-fifth the size of the original, was acquired from the American Museum of Natural History, in exchange for a few leather shadow play figures.

Purchases.—A photograph of an aerial view of the earth from hundred miles up, was purchased for £0-4-6 from the Associated Press, Limited, General Office, London. Two photographs of the effects of the Bihar Earthquake, and three models of mouth parts of primate fossils were purchased from the Geological Survey of India, at a total cost of Rs. 71-9-0.

Photographic negatives.—Thirteen photographic negatives (vide Appendix V) were prepared and added on to the section.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Preservation and re-organization.—The preservative treatment of the exhibition models of tribal huts along with the ethnographic materials associated with them is in progress. Along with this work the reorganization of the Ethnological Galleries is being carried out. Several of the old labels and faded photographs are being renewed. The display of exhibits is being enhanced by painting the exhibition blocks inside the tribal cases with a dull-coloured distemper after removal of the original black paint. The periodical examination and preservation of the reserve collections of ethnographic materials in store was also carried out this year.

The neolithic beads and microliths from the R.B. Foote collection which are exhibited have been cleaned and labelled afresh. The restoration and

mending of some of the J. W. Brecks collection of pottery and some of the entire pottery vessels received from the United States of America which were broken in transit is in progress. The cleaning of the pottery, stone implements, beads, etc., presented to other institutions was also carried out.

Panchamukha vadyam.—This is a rare musical instrument which was acquired for this Museum as a relic said to have been used by the ancient rulers of Tanjore in divine worship. It is made of bronze and weighs over 220 lb. A similar instrument is in use in the Siva temple at Tiruvarur. The five faces of the drum are covered with parchment and it is played to the accompaniment of other musical instruments during the evening puja by the Archaka Thambiappan whose family is connected with this art for several generations. His services were requisitioned for renovating and tuning up the panchamukha vadyam in this Museum and the music played on it was recorded by the All-India Radio.

Additional charge of Zoology section.—The Curator for Anthropology was in additional charge of the Zoological section of this Museum during the period of deputation abroad of the permanent Curator for Zoology. (20th January to 15th September 1947.)

Training of museum personnel.—At the instance of Mr. R. V. Poduval, Director of Archaeology, Travancore, one artist draughtsman and one Curator were given training in museology in this Museum.

Research facilities.—At the instance of Dr. H. D. Sankalia, research facilities were afforded to Mr. G. N. Das, scholar of the Deccan College of Post-graduate Study and Research, Poona, for studying the J. W. Brecks collection of Megalithic Pottery of the Nilgris district in this Museum.

Permanent loan of exhibits for the Fort Museum, Madras.—Consequent on the scheduling of Fort St. George as a protected monument and its being taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India the idea of the formation of a military Museum was suggested by Col. D. M. Reid, of the Madras Guards, who, in consultation with the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, proposed the transfer of some of the heavy military ordnance and other duplicate arms and ammunition in the Madras Museum in 1946. These articles which were obtained as trophies by the East India Company belonged to the Madras Arsenal before their exhibition in this Museum. These comprising 143 items under 67 headings were removed to the Fort St. George by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, in January 1948 (G.O. Ms. No. 708, Education, dated 31st March 1948).

Temporary loan of articles for exhibition.—(a) A collection of typical palaeolithic and neolithic stone implements, some interesting South Indian weapons, and photographs of the aboriginal tribes of South India were loaned for the Harijan Industrial School Benefit Exhibition in April 1947.

(b) A collection of prehistoric antiquities representing the stone and iron age cultures of South India was loaned for an exhibition in the Chintadripet High School in connexion with their Jubilee celebrations.

Exchanges and presentations.—(a) A huge collection of 705 prehistoric antiquities (consisting of 332 stone implements, 30 bone implements, 28 entire pottery vessels and 315 potsherds) were received from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University in return for the collection taken out of India by Mr. Eugene C. Worman. Of the above collection 253 artifacts (consisting of 118 stone implements, 11 bone implements, 14 entire pottery vessels and 110 potsherds) were shipped to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, as the allocation for that institution. Arrangements are being made to exhibit selected

specimens of the remaining 452 antiquities which form the share of this Museum. This is one of our largest accessions and highly representative of the prehistoric cultures of the United States of America.

(b) A small collection of palæoliths of the Madras facies is being shipped to the Director for Archaeology and Anthropology, Government of Sudan, in return for a very rare Egyptian terracotta figure with hieroglyphics on it.

(c) A small collection of palæoliths of the Madras facies, some neoliths from the Ceded Districts, pottery from Adichanallur (Tinnevely district) and pottery, beads of semi-precious stones, glass and terracotta from Arikamedu was presented to the Cochin State Museum of Archaeology.

(d) A similar collection of palæoliths, neoliths, pottery, beads, etc., was presented to the Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi.

(e) Another similar collection of palæoliths, neoliths, pottery, beads, etc., was presented to the Department of Anthropology, University of Madras.

Distinguished visitor.—Dr. Verrier Elwin, Deputy Director, Anthropological Survey of India, visited the Ethnological galleries of this Museum in March 1948. He evinced considerable interest in the Khond brass images, the Savara wooden objects and the remarkable sorcery figures from Malabar. He has incidentally promised the gift of a number of unique ethnographic materials of the Khond and Savara tribes.

Research and publications.—A short note on the Malaiyalis of Salem district was prepared and included for publication in the Report of the Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Enquiry Committee which is now in the press.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART.

Accessions.—Five stone idols and four metal images and a top portion of a lamp, with five wick-mouths, were acquired from treasure trove finds. Amongst the metal images there is a Natesa of unique posture and superb workmanship got from Poruppumettupatty village in the Madura district (Fig. 5). Other notable additions to the collections are—(1) "Malabar Temples" a painting in water colour by Sri R. P. Prasad; (2) "Tirupparankunram, Madura," a painting in oils, by Sri R. Krishna Rao (both purchased); and thirty-one copper-plate grants, all single plates, received from the Government Epigraphist for India for deposit here.

Exchange.—Four bronze images of Chandikesvara, Rama, Sita and Ganesa were given away to the Museum of Travancore State in exchange for four Kathakali figures, which are awaited (reference G.O. Ms. No. 1889, Education, dated the 1st October 1946).

Royal Academy Exhibition.—Twenty-two of our best exhibits comprising eleven bronzes including the famous Tiruvelangadu Natesa, seven stone sculptures, three paintings and a wood carving, have been loaned to the Royal Academy, London, for their exhibition of Indian Art.

Special exhibition.—There were two special exhibitions held this year. The first one was of the image of Natesa from Semangalam village in the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district. And on the eve of the Independence Day the other special exhibition of some sculptures and photographs, bearing on the significance of the Wheel Symbol, which is now introduced into our National Flag, was arranged. This attracted a large number of visitors.

Training.—At the beginning of this year, the Curator and the draughtsman of the Government Museum at Trivandrum, who were deputed by the

State for training here, were helped to familiarize themselves with the work of this section.

Tours.—The Curator was on study tour to Conjeevaram in May 1947. In November, he went to Tiruvadanai in Ramnad district for inspecting some treasure trove metal images, visiting on the way Tanjore and Trichinopoly for studying the temple architecture and sculpture of these places. In January 1948 he visited Tirupachanur, near Villupuram, for inspecting some stone sculptures. During this tour he also visited Dalavanur and Singavaram near Gingee, for studying the early Pallava cave temples. In March 1948 he visited Trivandrum for studying the Art and Archaeological galleries at that place and at Padmanabhapuram. On his way to Trivandrum he halted at Madura to study the temple there and at Tirupparankunram.

Publications.—The manuscript copy of "A handy guide to the Amaravati gallery" is almost ready to be sent to the press.

NUMISMATICS.

During the year under review the section continued to be under the charge of the part-time Curator, T. Balakrishnan Nayar, Professor of Indian History, Presidency College, Madras.

The accessions to the Museum's collection of coins in the course of the year were 343 gold and 44 copper coins. The most outstanding among the acquisitions has been a hoard of 127 gold coins from Dowlaiswaram, Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district, consisting of 49 coins of Eastern Chalukya Rajaraja I and 78 of Chola Kulottunga I (Figs. 1-4).

The Curator, working on Saturdays and Sundays and other public holidays during term-time at the college and on all days of the week except Sundays and other public holidays when the college was in recess, was engaged most of the time studying the gold coins in the Dowlaiswaram hoard. He read a paper entitled "A recent hoard of Chola and Chalukyan coins from Dowlaiswaram" before the South Indian Archaeological Society and has written up a monograph on the said hoard which is now ready for publication.

Besides doing the routine work of identifying treasure trove coins received from the districts the Curator was also engaged during the year in identifying coins sent to the Museum by the Government Epigraphist, the Director-General of Archaeology, Government of India, and others from time to time.

No special exhibition of coins was held during the year but on the occasion of the visit to the Museum of His Excellency the Governor of Madras a representative collection of coins of South India was put up in the Archaeological gallery and the exhibits explained by the Curator.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Mr. T. G. Aravamuthan, a former part-time Curator in Numismatics at the Museum, was allowed access to the Budinatham hoard of Roman silver coins which he examined in the immediate presence and supervision of the Curator every Sunday during the month of March 1948 with a view to study it and to incorporate its new material in his *Catalogue of Roman Coins in the Madras Museum* which the Museum is publishing.

CHEMICAL CONSERVATION.

Bronze images.—During the year under report, seven bronzes including a combination of *Somaskanda* with pedestal, were received for electrolytic treatment. The height of these varied from 20 inches to 31 inches. They

were not in a bad state of corrosion and had only a thin coating of the green products of corrosion. The electrochemical treatment of three bronzes has been completed and their original form and details restored. The other four bronzes are still under treatment. In view of the recurrence of corrosion in course of time due to incomplete washing and presence of chlorides in the tap water, it has been found advisable to give the bronzes a final wash with distilled water. They are then dried quickly by means of a hot air blower and given a preservative coating of 2 per cent celluloid in equal volumes of acetone and amyl acetate.

Wood carvings.—Thirty-one wood carvings that were received from the archaeological section were washed well and given a preservative coating of ASCU in water. Dry rot is one of the few types of fungi that attack wood with even 10 per cent of moisture. Even dry rot cannot thrive on absolutely dry wood, as it also requires moisture, although less than most others. Therefore, in order to conserve the above 31 valuable wood carvings from the attack of dry rot, they have been treated in the manner stated.

Iron objects.—Thirty-three Adichanallur reserve iron implements that were in a very bad state of corrosion were boiled in a 10 per cent solution of caustic soda and then in water until all the salt and alkali are washed out. They are thoroughly and quickly dried and while still hot, are given a preservative coating of paraffin wax.

Two guns and a Cheruman knife were also treated chemically and finally given a coating of wax.

Silver coins.—A treasure trove find of 63 silver punch marked coins (Accession No. 816); acquired from Kolathupalayam village in Dharapuram taluk in Coimbatore district were restored. They were only slightly corroded and hence readily yielded to formic acid treatment. After restoration, all of them together, weighed about 13 tolas.

Marble inscription.—A marble inscription, the lower half of which has faded due to the flaking off of the inscribed faces was treated by the paper pulp method. It was then washed with distilled water, dried quickly and given two coatings of 2 per cent celluloid cement. The flaking appears to have been checked.

5. OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Enquiry Committee.—In May 1947, I was appointed as Secretary to this Committee in addition to my regular museum duties [G.O. No. 1533, Public (Political), dated 22nd May 1947 and G.O. Ms. No. 3566, Public (Political B), dated 10th December 1947]. When the Committee was dissolved without completing its work, Government ordered that I should draw up the report of the Committee [G.O. No. 2074, Public (Political), dated 8th July 1947]. The report was completed in September 1947 and is now before the Government.

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.—The third session of this Board met at Madras on February 2, 1948. I was requested by the Director-General of Archaeology to attend the meetings of the Board as an observer. I did so and participated in the very interesting proceedings, made doubly so by the presence of Sir C. V. Raman.

Annual meeting of the Museums Association of India.—Government were pleased to depute me to the annual meeting of the Museums Association which was held at Bombay and was presided over by Dr. Mortimer

Wheeler, Director-General of Archaeology. At this meeting I read a paper on the "Problem of the illiterate visitor in Indian Museums."

The Museum continued to give facilities for meetings, etc., to the Archaeological Society of Southern India and to the South Indian Society of Painters, myself being the secretary of the former and joint secretary of the latter. I was asked by Government to give evidence before the Makhatthayam Law Committee at Calicut (G.O. Ms. No. 2092, Education, dated 27th September 1947). On the invitation of Sri A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, I agreed to be the convener of the Sub-Committee for Archaeology of the Tamil Encyclopædia.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS.

A. AIYAPPAN,

21st May 1948.

Superintendent and Associate Librarian.

THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 1,186. Apart from the grant of Rs. 7,200 for the purchase of non-vernacular books and periodicals, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was made available by the Government for the purchase of books in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam during the year and the total number of books purchased in these languages was 386.

The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletin was 238 and the number of different journals received from those institutions was 490. The number of standard works sent by them was 37. While no new institution was added on to the exchange list, one institution, viz., Musée Entomologies Pietro Roni, Italy was removed from it.

Ten new periodicals, viz., (1) Eastern Anthropologist, (2) Hindustan Review, (3) Indian Archives, (4) Indian Journal of Social Work, (5) Nutrition, (6) Perspective, (7) Swatantra, (8) Science Illustrated, (9) United Nations World and (10) World Affairs were subscribed for during the year.

The number of books bought from the grant for standard works in different subjects are as follows: Generalia 26, General Science 12, Mathematics 10, Astronomy 6, Meteorology 4, Administration 6, Engineering 25, Physics 11, Chemistry 9, Geology 2, Natural History 9, Botany 3, Agriculture 8, Zoology 3, Medicine 35, Archaeology 5, Philosophy 47, Psychology 14, Religion 56, Anthropology 11, Sociology 39, Economics 38, Politics 48, Law 3, Education 10, Literature 254, History 56, Geography 4, Fine Arts 23, Useful Arts and Industry 25, Bibliography 9, and Biography 48.

Classification and cataloguing.—All the new non-vernacular books and periodicals received during the year were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. Most of the vernacular books were also classified and transliterated cataloguing was done for them. Classification of Parliamentary Papers was continued during the year.

Consultation and loan.—The number of visitors who visited the Library during the year was 68,780 as compared with 59,515 of the previous year and the number of volumes consulted was 206,340 as compared with 178,545 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the

city and its vicinity during the year was 52,454 as compared with 50,074 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the mufassal libraries during the year was 24. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 5,088, the number of new depositors during the year being 457 and the average daily number on the books was 1,818 as compared with 1,628 of the previous year.

Binding and mending of books.—All binding and rebinding work during the year was done by the Government Press. All minor mending of books were attended to in the Library.

R. JANARDHANAM,

Librarian, Connemara Public Library.

5th May 1948.

APPENDIX I.

COMPLETE LIST FOR THE YEAR OF TREASURE-TROVE COINS IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
<i>A. Acquired by the Museum.</i>					
807	RAMNAD district, Sattur taluk, <i>Tammayanaickenpatti</i> village— Found on or about 25th September 1943 Byzantine solidus of Leo. III and Copper Coin of Chola— Rajaraja I	Gold and copper.	2	2	1 (Gold solidus).
808	EAST GODAVARI district, Rajahmundry taluk, <i>Dowlaiswaram</i> village— Found between 20th May 1946 and 4th June 1946 in S. No. 359-2. Coins of Eastern Chalukya— Rajaraja I and Chola Kulottunga I ..	Gold.	200	127	127
809	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI district, Udayarpalayam taluk, <i>Gurucalappan Koil</i> village— Muhammad Ali Walaayat and the French East India Company	Copper.	205	205	44 (of Muhammed Ali).
810	CUDDAPAH district, Sidhout taluk, <i>Kondur</i> village— Found on in S. No. 518-A— Kadamba panams and huns of Alam- gir II	Gold.	10	10	10
812	ANANTAPUR district, Kadiri taluk, <i>Inagalora</i> village— Found in a place called Bodigutta— South Indian panams	Do.	20	20	20
813	NORTH ARCOT district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, <i>Mekkatur</i> village— Found on 30th October 1946 in S. No. 167/1 South Indian panams	Do.	40	40	40
814	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI district, Perambalur taluk, <i>Vengalur</i> village— Found on or about 22nd January 1947, in S. No. 505/1 — Maratha panams	Do.	145	145	145

B. Not acquired.

Serial number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
1	TANJORE district, Nagapattinam taluk, <i>Pirun- gadambarur</i> village— Found on or about 15th May 1946 in S. No. 112/3— Queen Victoria, Edward VII and George V rupee and half-rupee coins.	Silver.	50	50	..
2	MALABAR district, Ernad taluk, <i>Wandur ameen</i> — Found in May 1946 in S. No. 213-1 A— Veeraraya panams in a small bell-metal case	Gold.	59	59	..

Serial number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
3	SOUTH ARCOT district, Villupuram taluk, Tirupachanur village— Found on 24th March 1946 in S. No. 7/2.— Star Pagodas	Gold.	5	5	..
4	SOUTH ARCOT district, Kallakurichi taluk, Karadichinur village— Found on 18th May 1947. Silver rupees of William III and Queen Victoria and silver half-rupees of the latter	Silver.	418	418	..
5	COIMBATORE district, Dharapuram taluk, Sivanmalai village— Found on or about 12th January 1946 in S. No. 657-B— South Indian gold panams and silver rupees of Shah Alam II	Gold and Silver.	25	25	..
6	COIMBATORE district, Kollegal taluk, Afrian village— Found on or about 20th April 1947 in S. No. 121— South Indian panams	Gold.	50	50	..
7	MALABAR district, Ernad taluk, Pallikkal unnam Found some time before 1st January 1946 in S. No. 270-3— Gold Veeraraya panams and silver rupees of Shah Alam II	Gold and Silver.	159	159	..
8	COIMBATORE district, Gobichettipalayam taluk, Karattapalayam village— Veeraraya panams	Gold.	127	127	..

C. List of coins presented to the Museum.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number of coins.
811	Surrendered by Sri N. Sankaranarayana Iyer to the Government of Madras. Ashrafi of Sans. 1098 of Sri Tribhuvana Vira Vikrama Sahadeva of Nepal	Gold.	1

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF TREASURE-TROVE FROM THE MADRAS PROVINCE, COINS EXCEPTED.

A. Acquired by the Museum.

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.
Archæology.		
445	204/48	North Arcot district, Wandiwash taluk, Agrakarakottai village. Stone image of a demigod or a <i>parivaradevata</i> with two hands. Right hand holds a club and the left in the <i>kalyanambhita</i> pose. Wears <i>karandamakuta</i> , <i>mukarakundalas</i> , necklaces etc., <i>utara-bandha</i> and long lower garment are also present.
445	204/48	Similar to the above. But, here the <i>makuta</i> is larger in size with flattened apex and the club is shown held with the level of the shoulder. The waist-band has <i>kirtimukha</i> . Only shorts present.
445	204/48	Similar to the above one. But, here the <i>makuta</i> resembles a <i>kirtimukuta</i> . A halo is shown behind the head. The club is shown with three hands, and the lower garment reaches to the ankles. Most important feature of this image is that it has three legs, one more on the left.
445	204/48	Similar to the second above. But, here the <i>makuta</i> is tapering, and the right hand holds a <i>trishula</i> or trident.

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.
445	204/48	Similar to the above one. But, here <i>kirtimukha</i> is absent. Lower garment reaches to the ankles, and the <i>triangle</i> rests on the shoulder. All these images may be assigned to 13th Century A.D.
413	89/47	Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Vikkiramangalam village.—Copper image; height with pedestal is 2' 1½". Goddess, probably <i>Bhudevi</i> , stands on circular <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrasana</i> . Wears <i>kirtimukuta</i> , <i>makarakundalas</i> , <i>yajnopavita</i> , etc. Holds lily in the right hand. The garment is shown with folds and tassels. This is a modern image.
436	90/47	Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Vagurni village.—Copper image; Height 16". Subrahmanya standing on a circular plate in the <i>sambhanga</i> pose. Four hands; upper right and left hold respectively <i>sakti</i> and <i>vajra</i> ; and the lower hands are shown respectively in <i>abhaya</i> and <i>varada</i> poses. Wears usual ornaments. This is a modern image.
439	91/47	Tanjore district, Tiruthuraiyandi taluk, Alathampadi village.—Copper image; Height 1' 5". Kali seated on a <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrasana</i> in the <i>vikritikasana</i> pose. Four hands; upper right and left hold respectively <i>damru</i> and <i>noose</i> ; Lower right and left hold respectively a dagger and <i>kapala</i> . Wears usual ornaments. Flames are shown issuing from behind the <i>makuta</i> . This is a modern image.
439	91/47	Copper; height 4". Part of a lamp with five wick mouths. In the centre of it is a projecting part with bulbous top and rimmed middle portion.
448	92/48	Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Poruppumettupatti village.—Copper image; Height with pedestal 3' 6". Nataraj in the "Marukal Tandava" pose. Four hands; upper right and left respectively hold <i>agni</i> and <i>damru</i> while the lower right and left are shown in <i>abhaya</i> and <i>gajahasta</i> poses. Wears <i>jatamakuta</i> (the right portion of which is come off) on which are shown the moon, the <i>datura</i> and the skull. Also wears <i>simhakundala</i> and <i>patrakundala</i> and other ornaments. <i>Kirtimukha</i> ending in a pendant is shown on the waist-band. The <i>apasmara</i> is shown realistically. The <i>piṭha</i> has figures of lion in front and at the back and flower designs at the sides. This image may belong to 13th century A.D.
Anthropology.		
442	125/47	Tiruppachanur village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district. Silver case value Rs. 6.
442	126/48	Pallikkal amsam, Ernad taluk, Malabar district. Bell metal pot with lid.

B. Not acquired.

Treasure-trove number.	Particulars.
Archaeology.	
412	Madur district, Nilakotta taluk, Oruthattu village.—One ornamental hollow leg casing of copper (gold plated).
421	Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Somanthurai village.—Somaskanda idol of bronze and copper alloy.
438	Tanjore district, Pattakkottai taluk, Zamin Athanakottai village.—(1) One idol (Bala Subrahmanya dancing), (2) two big bells, with two loose handles, (3) two small bells (4) two tripods with three broken legs, (5) one broken cup in three parts, (6) one broken bugle in three pieces, (7) one broken lamp in three pieces, and (8) one piece of iron. The entire find has been acquired by the Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.
447	Salem district, Krishnaagiri taluk, Nedusal village.—(1) Nataraja with <i>Prabhavali</i> , (2) <i>iva</i> and <i>Parvati</i> on a single seat, (3) <i>Parvati</i> , (4) <i>Parvati</i> , (5) <i>Nalvar</i> , and (6) <i>Parvati</i> .

Anthropology.

- 414 Nellore district—Yenkatagiri taluk—Bhatla Kanupur village.—Gold worth 4½ sovereigns and two small pieces of gold worth Rs. 30.

Treasure-trove number.	Particulars.
415	South Arcot district, Kallakurichi taluk—Kallakurichi (Town).—Two gold ear-ornaments (Kundalams) and six pearls (five threaded and one loose threaded in gold string).
419	North Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Vallivagai village.—A small closet containing 247 small gold pieces the identity of which was subsequently altered.
424	Cuddapah district, Kamalapuram sub-taluk, Hanumanaguthi village.—A plain gold piece rod about 1½ inches in length.
430	Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, Illuppanatham village.—Twenty-four veerarayan coins, 3 gold ear-rings, 2 gold ear-rings, 2 gold thalis, 2 gold marugus, 2 kumulus and 1 gold wire ring.
431	Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Neduvatham village.—Treasure mostly jewels.
434	Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Karikali village.—One gold plate (face of god); 7 pieces of gold tubes; 2 gold wires for ear ring; 4 small rounds of silver; 2 curved silver ring; copper 'Peeli' upper portion; pieces of silver wire worn in legs; silver ring; bone pasi; pieces of gold plate; one broken piece of a golden bead; one white 'Pasi' copper tube; and small piece of sealing wax.
435	Malabar district, Walluvanad taluk, Attappadi amsam.—One gold chain (mala) of 37 pieces; 3 broken pieces of chain; one silver bangle; 5 hooks of the mala and 2 silver rings.
441	West Godavari district, Kovvur taluk, Chopparamannagudem village.—Pieces of metal containing gold, valued at Rs. 82.
444	North Arcot district, Cheyyar taluk, Ashi village of Elaneekuntram Group. Two gold Naradams; 1 gold thali; 1 gold bead; 4 thali beads (gold); Thayathi (broken); 4 gold koppu.
446	Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, Kuyavarpalayam (Bodi) village.—A gold ring cut into 4 pieces.
450	Coimbatore district, Udamalpet taluk, Puavadi village.—4 gold katholais.

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

1. A Jain Tirthankara in stone, seated in the meditative posture under a canopy of three chhatras or umbrellas. An attendant figure with kirita is shown on each side. The image is much worn out and of poor workmanship. Tanjore district, Budalur village. Accession No. 202/1947.

2. "Malabar Temples", a painting in water colour by Sri R. P. Prasad—Purchased. Accession No. 203/1948.

3. "Tiruppa-ankunram, Madura", a painting in oil colour by Sri R. Krishna Rao—Purchased. Accession No. 205/1948.

4. Thirty-one single copper plate grants received from the Government Epigraphist for India, for deposit. Accession No. 107/1947.

5. A collection of 452 pre-historic antiquities (consisting of 214 stone implements, 19 bone implements, 14 entire pottery vessels and 205 potsherds) received from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University in return for the collection taken out of India by Mr. Eugene C. Worman. Accession No. 5/1947 (Pre-history).

6. An iron pot in two pieces from Prasanna Venkateswara Temple, Attur, Salem district. Accession No. 126/47.

7. A curved brick from a well in his garden, presented by Mr. Prudhomme, Fontenoy, Halls Road, Kilpauk, Madras. It is of the type of brick found in fairly early Chola structure. Accession No. 4/47 (Pre-history).

8. A plaster model of *Bronchocaurus*, one-twentyfifth the size of the original, acquired from the American Museum of Natural History, in exchange for a few leather shadow play figures. Accession No. 46/1947.

9. A diorama comprising a pair of wax models of the Russel's viper set in their natural haunts against a curved painted background, constructed at the Museum under the supervision of the Zoological Curator. Accession No. 9/1948.

APPENDIX IV.

VISITORS, STAFF, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum --

	1946-47.	1947-48.
Total number of visitors	393,151	550,348
Total number on Sundays	88,945	133,218
Total number on gosha days	2,354	3,379
Attendance on Dwadasi day	13,267	18,644
Attendance on Kannupongal day	30,130	40,578

Staff.—During the year under report, Dr. A. Aiyappan was confirmed as Superintendent, Government Museum, and Associate Librarian, Connemara Public Library, with retrospective effect from December 1946. Mr. M. S. Malumbar, who was officiating as Person I Assistant to the Superintendent, was reverted to the Education and Public Health Department during August 1947. Mr. S. T. Satyamurti, Curator, Zoological Section, who was on deputation to the United States and United Kingdom for training in Museum work, returned to India and resumed charge of his section on 15th September 1947. During the period of his absence, Sri C. J. Jayadev, Curator, Anthropological Section, was in additional charge of the Zoological Section. Sri V. Damodaran Monon of the Chief Secretariat has been appointed to officiate as Office Assistant from 24th September 1947 onwards. During the year under report, the designation of the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent was changed to Office Assistant under orders from Government. Sri C. J. Jayadev has been confirmed as Curator, Anthropological Section, with retrospective effect from 6th October 1945. Sri V. D. Nageswara Sastry, who was officiating as Curator, Chemical Conservation Section, in a war-reserved vacancy, was relieved of his duties here on 5th February 1948, and Sri B. Narayana Shenoy, a qualified war service candidate, was selected and appointed in his place from 5th February 1948.

Photographic work.—The photographer was engaged in taking prints for record and sale to the public apart from negatives. A sum of Rs. 67-12-0 was realized by sale of prints and Rs. 10 by sale of picture post cards as against Rs. 41 and Rs. 15 respectively, during the previous year. During the year under reports 100 negatives, 307 bromide prints and 33 enlargements were prepared. No lantern slides were prepared this year.

Tours.—Under orders of Government, the Superintendent attended the annual meeting of the Museums Association which was held at Bombay during December 1947. The Superintendent also toured to Calcutta to give evidence before the Makkathayam Law Committee, under instructions from Government. The Curator, Zoological Section, who was deputed by Government to proceed abroad for training in Museum work, undertook his overseas tour to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, British Museum (Natural History), London, and the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, for studying modern museum methods, and returned to India in September 1947, after completing his training. The Curator, Botany Section, went on study tours to Vandalur forests and Nagarj Hills. The Curator, Archaeological Section, undertook a study tour to Conjeevaram in May 1947. In November 1947, he toured to Tiruvadanai in Ramnad district for inspecting some treasure trove metal images, visiting Tanjore and Trichinopoly on the way for studying the temple architecture of these places. In January 1948, he visited Tirupachanur near Villupuram for inspecting some stone sculptures, and in March 1948, he visited Trivandrum for studying the art and Archaeological galleries at that place and at Padmanabhapuram.

Museum Theatre.—The Theatre was used for 113 performances exclusive of rehearsals as against 133 in the previous year. Of these, 3 were in connexion with the entertainments in aid of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, and 7 were meetings conducted by the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the remaining 103 were on payment of rent. A sum of Rs. 2,124 was realized as against Rs. 1,305 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 106 has, in addition, been credited to Government as Government share of the overtime fees for the caretaker's attendance.

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF PHOTO-NEGATIVES PREPARED DURING 1947-48.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
<i>Archaeological section.</i>		
A VI (1)	1/4	Dance on a boar. (Old negative.)
A VI (2)	1/4	Sculpture (stone)—Asoka's capital.
A VI (3)	1/4	Bronze—Ganana.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
A VI (4)	1/4	Bronze—Ganesa—Adhikaranandi's consort.
A VI (5)	1/4	Do. —Adhikaranandi.
A VI (6)	1/4	Do. —Chandikeewara.
A VI (7)	1/4	Do. —Sundarar.
A VI (8)	1/4	Do. —A group of Ganesa, etc. (of above).
A XXIV (36)	1/2	Do. —Vishnu.
A XXIV (36)	1/2	Do. —S.ta.
A XXIV (37)	1/2	Do. —Chandrasekhara.
A XXIV (38)	1/2	Do. —Someskanda.
A XXIV (39)	1/2	Do. —Ganesa.
A XXIV (40)	1/2	Sculpture (stone)—Worship of Dharmasakra.
A XXIV (41)	1/2	Do. —Dharmasakra.
A XXIV (42)	1/2	Do. —Dancing Lady.
A XXIV (43)	1/2	Do. —Warrior and Chauribearer.
A XXIV (44)	1/2	Do. —Divine pair.
A XXIV (45)	1/2	Do. —Ganesa.
A XXIV (46)	1/2	Do. —Chakra of Jyestha.
A XXIV (47)	1/2	Do. —Agni.
A XXIV (48)	1/2	Do. —Mother and child.
A XXIV (49)	1/2	Line drawing—Temple.
A XXIV (50)	1/2	Do. — Do.
A XXV (1)	1/2	Bronze—Balasu rahmanya.
A XXV (2)	1/2	Do. —Natesa.
A XXV (3)	1/2	Copper plate grant—Seal of the cholas.
A XXV (4)	1/2	Wood carving—Dwarapa aka.
A XXV (5)	1/2	Paintings—Kris na and Gopics.
A XXV (6)	1/2	Do. —A Tanjore King.
A XXV (7)	1/2	Do. —Animals.
A XXV (8)	1/2	Stucco—A Shawbati figure with hieroglyphics on it (front).
A XXV (9)	1/2	Do. — Do. (back).

Anthropological Section.

E XX (35)	1/2	Harappa excavation.
E XX (36)	1/2	Harappa coffin burial.
E XX (37)	1/2	Nilgiris bowl front view.
E XX (38)	1/2	Nilgiris bowl back view.
E XX (39)	1/2	Nilgiris bowl side view.
E XX (40)	1/2	Panchamukha vadyam.

Zoological section.

No fresh negatives were prepared in this section during the official year 1947-48, as the Curator was on deputation till September 1947. Two hundred and twenty-four new photographic prints and coloured picture post cards were purchased for this section from the American Museum of Natural History and from the British Museum.

Botany section.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
B XI (10)	1/2	Bunch of nuts of <i>Areca catechu</i> (arecanuts).
B XI (11)	1/2	Raw nuts of <i>Areca catechu</i> (arecanuts).
B XI (12)	1/2	Cured nuts of <i>Areca catechu</i> (arecanuts).
B XI (13)	1/2	Runner type of <i>Arachis hypogea</i> (groundnut plant).
B XI (14)	1/2	Seeds of <i>Arachis hypogea</i> (groundnut plant).
B XI (15)	1/2	Cross section of fruit of <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> (jack fruit).
B XI (16)	1/2	Cross section of fruit of <i>Artocarpus incisa</i> (bread fruit).
B XI (17)	1/2	Preparation of starch from Arrow-root (old negative).
B X (18)	1/4	Typical scrub jungle at the foot of the Nagari hill.

Geology Section.

G I (18)	1/2	Painting of <i>Elephas columbi</i> (a pre-historic mammoth).
G I (19)	1/2	A view of the earth from hundred miles up.
G I (20)	1/2	Basaltic columns and cross joints.
G I (21)	1/2	Valley of the Nilang River.
G I (22)	1/2	River terrace.
G I (23)	1/2	Indus Gorge.
G II (10)	1/4	Sand-dunes.
G II (11)	1/4	Painting of a carboniferous forest.
G II (12)	1/4	Meandering of the Jordan.
G II (13)	1/4	Destructive action of plants.
G II (14)	1/4	The Nagari Nose.
G II (15)	1/4	Unconformity between the Cuddapahs and the Archaeana.
G II (16)	1/4	Another view of the unconformity between the Cuddapahs and the Archaeana.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
<i>Numismatics section.</i>		
N I (3)	1/4	Coins of Eastern Chalukya Rajaraja I of regnal year 33.
N I (4)	1/4	Coins of Eastern Chalukya Rajaraja I of regnal year 34 and 35 respectively.
N I (5)	1/4	Coins of Chola Kulottunga I of regnal years 28 and 29 respectively.
N I (6)	1/4	Coins of Chola Kulottunga I of regnal years 30 and 31 respectively.
N I (7)	1/4	Coins of Chola Kulottunga I of regnal year 32.
N I (8)	1/4	Coins of Chola Kulottunga I of regnal years 33 and 34 respectively.
N I (9)	1/4	Coins of Chola Kulottunga I of regnal years 35 and 36 respectively.
<i>Archaeological Chemistry section.</i>		
C I (3)	1/2	Sridevi before treatment.
C I (4)	1/2	Bhudevi before treatment.
C I (5)	1/2	Parvathi before treatment.
C I (6)	1/2	Mahavishnu after restoration.
C I (7)	1/2	Bhudevi after restoration.

APPENDIX VI.

PRICE LIST OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Natural History Section.

Note.—Orders for copies of the publications should be accompanied by remittance to cover the cost and postage. For trade terms, the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, should be addressed.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
				RS. A. P.
* Vol. I, No. 1, 1927.	The Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar, with appendices on the vertebrates and plants. By various authors.	196	26	8 0 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 1, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Polychaeta by P. Fauvel, Pycnogonida by B. Sundara Raj, and Alpheida by F. H. Gravely.	79	1	2 0 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 2, 1931.	Three Species of Alcyonaria. By Sydney J. Hickson, F.R.S. (with three text figures).	9	Nil.	0 4 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 3, 1936.	Scyphomedusae of Krusadai Island. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	9	1	0 8 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 4, 1937.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island, in the Gulf of Manaar—Porifera. By M. Burton, D.Sc.	58	9	1 14 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 5, 1943.	The Foraminifera of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar. By C. P. Gnanamuthu, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.	31	4	1 6 0
* Vol. II, 1929.	The Flowering Plants of the Madras City and its immediate Neighbourhood. By P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Botanical Assistant, Madras Museum.	345	38	8 0 0
* Vol. III, No. 1, 1930.	The Scyphomedusae of Madras and the neighbouring Coast. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A., Research Scholar, Madras University Zoological Laboratory.	28	3	1 2 0
Vol. III, No. 2, 1932.	The Hydromedusae of Madras. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	32	3	1 2 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately bound.

† This number is reserved for supplements to Krusadai Island Fauna.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
				RS. A. P.
Vol. III, No. 3, 1933.	The Life-Histories of Decapod Crustacea from Madras. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A.	45	10	Bound in one volume. 2 6 0
Vol. III, No. 4, 1933.	Sagitta of the Madras Coast. By C. C. John, M.A., D.Sc.	16	1	
Vol. III, No. 5, 1937.	Decapod Larvae from the Madras Plankton. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	55	9	
Vol. III, No. 6, 1940.	Decapod Larvae from the Madras Plankton—II. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	47	8	1 8 0
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus Caralluma (Fam. Ascopiadsceae). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Government Museum, Madras.	26	4	1 8 0
Vol. IV, No. 2, 1938.	Supplement to the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate Neighbourhood. By E. Barnes, D.Sc.	46	7	1 10 0
* Vol. V, No. 1, 1941.	Shells and other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach. I. Groups other than snails, etc. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	112	Nil.	3 2 0
* Vol. V, No. 2, 1942.	Shells and other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach. II. Snails, etc. (Mollusca Gastropoda). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	110	Nil.	2 12 0

General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archaeology respectively).

* Vol. I, No. 1, 1929.	Buddhist Sculptures from a Stupa near Goli village, Guntur district. By T. N. Ramchandran, M.A.	44	4	2 12 0
* Vol. I, No. 2, 1932.	Catalogue of the South Indian Hindu Metal Images in the Madras Government Museum. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramchandran, M.A.	144	23	5 8 0
* Vol. I, No. 3, 1934.	Tiruparuttikundram and its Temples, with appendices on Jaina units of measurement and time, cosmology and classification of souls. By T. N. Ramchandran, M.A.	260	37	11 4 0
* Vol. II, No. 1, 1930.	The Adichanallur skulls. By S. Zuckerman, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., with Notes by Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S.	24	3	1 6 0
* Vol. II, No. 2, 1931.	The Sri Vaishnava Brahmins. By Diwan Bahadur K. Rangachari, M.A., L.T.	158	12	5 12 0
* Vol. II, No. 3, 1931.	Catalogue of the Musical Instruments exhibited in the Government Museum, Madras. By P. Sambamurthi, B.A., B.L.	25	9	2 8 0
* Vol. II, No. 4, 1937.	Social and Physical Anthropology of the Nayadis of Malabar. By A. Aiyappan, M.A.	141	12	3 2 0
Vol. III, No. 1, 1934.	The Three Main Styles of Temple Architecture recognised by the Silpa-sastras. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramchandran, M.A.	26	2	1 0 0
Vol. III, No. 2, 1936.	An Outline of Indian Temple Architecture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	23	1	0 12 0
Vol. III, No. 3, 1938.	Catalogue of Venetian Coins in the Madras Government Museum. By T. G. Aravamuthan, M.A., B.L.	30	1	1 8 0

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
				RS. A. P.
1939	Guide to the Archaeological Galleries. An Introduction to South Indian Temple Architecture and Sculpture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A., and other Curators.	48	4	1 0 0
1939	Illustrations of Indian Sculpture—Mostly Southern. For use with the Guide to the Archaeological Galleries. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	..	45	1 8 0
* Vol. IV, 1942.	Amaravati Sculptures in the Madras Government Museum. By C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	376	65	14 8 0
Vol. V, No. 1, 1944.	Iravas and Culture Change. By A. Aiyappan, M.A., PH.D. (London.)	204	12	16 10 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued.

APPENDIX VII

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Government Museum.

A. Receipts.

	RS. A. P.
Sale of coins	77 12 0
Sale of photo-prints and picture post cards	572 0 0
Sale of publications	2,124 0 0
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre	106 0 0
Overtime fee for the Theatre caretaker	412 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts	
Total ..	3,291 12 0

B. Expenditure.

Pay of Officers—Voted—

Superintendent, Government Museum and Associate Librarian, Connemara Public Library	RS. 6,600
Part-time Curator, Numismatics section, who is a Gazetted officer in the Presidency College	725

Pay of Establishment—

Curators, Zoological, Botanical, Anthropological, Archaeological and Chemical Conservation Sections, Office Assistant, Head Clerk and Cash-keeper, Store-keeper, five clerks including one temporary clerk, senior and Second Taxidermists, photographer, theatre caretaker, printer, eight attenders including one temporary attender, one daffadar and thirty-seven peons	30,581
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Other Charges—Voted—

Rates and Taxes	13,614
Travelling allowances	2,809
Other compensatory	4,791
Dearness allowances	14,828
Pay of menials	1,617
Furniture and fittings	2,383
Apparatus and materials	1,004
Cost of specimens	1,326
Other contingencies	3,562
Dearness allowances to menials	2,822

Total .. 88,732

Connemara Public Library.

A. Receipts.

RS. A. P.

Fines on books overdue	468	11	0
Catalogue sales	21	0	0
Mutual Library Charges	5	0	0
Total ..	494	11	0

B. Expenditure.

RS. A. P.

Pay of Officers	9,000	0	0
Pay of Establishment	13,367	2	0
Other Charges.—			
Other compensatory	1,711	3	0
Dearness allowance	6,474	1	0
Furniture and fittings	85	4	0
Books and periodicals	10,166	11	7
Other contingencies	973	10	8
Dearness allowance to menials	387	11	0
Total ..	42,766	11	3

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